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he B[illegible]mbay Chronicle

FOU ED BY SIR PHERCZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

OMB AY: TUESDAY, JULY 1. 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

NKING.

A INDUSTRIAL LIMITED.

FFICE, BOMBAY.
and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Bazar, Shroff Bazaar.
zaar.
TS: LLOYDS BANK, MITED.
TS: THE GUARANTY OF NEW YORK.
PITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
ITAL Rs. 7,56,00,125/8/-
...... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-
DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
Bart.
K.C.I.E.
Kt.
LL.D.
q.
Esq.
med Ajam, Esq.
Purshottamdas Thakor-
q.

NTS opened and interest balances from Rs. 500/- rate of 2½ per cent. per to the credit of any elow Rs. 25,000/- at any ary and 30th June, in- during that period at No interest is allowed ed amounts to Rs. 3/-

—Interest allowed on or two years and for s to be ascertained on

nterest allowed on Sav- 4 per cent. per annum. on application.

CREDITS are granted

ALES of Securities and

GE purchased and col- ption of Banking and rtaken.

GAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

& SHANGHA ORPORATION.

d in Hongkong).

L	$16,000,000
RVE FUND	$15,000,000
FUND ...	$21,000,000
ITY OF	$15,000,000

angkong.
8, Gracechurch Street
40, [illegible] Street
RANCHES:
Saigon
San Francisco
ngun Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
k Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

S opened and interest daily balances of at 2 per cent. per n accrued amounts

eceived for varying may be learnt on

ND BILLS PUR- commercial credits

AND EXCHANGE

I. WILSON,
Agent.

DIA, LTD

THE [illegible] 1906.
THE INDIAN OF 1882.

BOMBAY.
Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 15,00,000

COUNTS.
balances from ate of 2½ per 1st to May for the re- exceeding by special be allowed half year.

ne year or rest which [illegible]

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 12,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to [illegible] 00,000 provided the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model [illegible] Insurance Company

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00 [illegible]	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The [illegible] of the Moment.

Have you made adequate [illegible] to and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

S. [illegible] STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

[illegible] BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bo

Up-to-date and Progressive [illegible] Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. [illegible] Policy conditions. Moderate rates and liberal [illegible] tions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible] Lahore

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES [illegible] agpur, Lucknow, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, [illegible], Bangalore, [illegible] Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Quetta, [illegible] Sukkur, Karachi, [illegible]

	Rs.
[illegible]	22,00,000
[illegible]	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	12,00,000

[illegible] ready consideration, Moderate premiums, female lives [illegible] prompt payment [illegible] all over India.

[illegible] wanted all [illegible] VARTHI,
[illegible] C. VID[illegible] Co., Ltd.,
Manager, Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. [illegible] N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
374, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BUNDLES OF COPPER SHEETS OF DIFFERENT MARKS SIZES AND NUMBERS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal & Co. of Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

V. B. 809.—6 bundles of 28 lbs.
V. B. 809.—4 bundles of 35 lbs.
V. B. 809.—4 bundles of 42 lbs.
V. B. 809.—5 bundles of 49.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 56 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 49 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 70 lbs.
B. C. L. H.—1 bundle of 35 lbs.
B. P. E. G. C. B.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
K. A. P.—4 bundles of 56 lbs.
K. A. P.—13 bundles of 63 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Bundles marked B. C. L. H. are lying at Victoria Docks "F" warehouse and others are lying at Prince's Docks Wari Bunder Warehouse. Sizes can be seen at the said Docks.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Drawing room suite, dining table, dining chairs, glass door cupboards, marble top towel tables, settee chair on casters, leather trunk, electro-plated dish cover, air gun, cartridge loading machine, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsi gentleman:—

Sweet-toned piano, organ, cupboard, chairs, teapoy, etc.

By order of the office concerned.—

One tin trunk containing:—Military uniforms, etc.

Khaki tent, vacuum bottle, acetylene lantern, gloves, overcoat, etc.

2 cases containing:—81,900 cigarettes of "Burma Best", "Princess", "Canon", "Nutcracker" and "Golden Horse" quality.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Oriental Engineering Trading Co. of Hornby Road:—

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps, each containing 500 pieces of 230 volts, 16 candle power.

10 cases Carbon Filament Lamps, each containing 450 pieces of 230 volts, 32 candle power.

1 case Carbon Filament Lamps containing 500 pieces of 230 volts, 32 candle power.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, the following:—

(1) Re: The late Mr. J. Macphail:—4 Persian Carpets and 1 Jainawar.

(2) Re: The late Mr. W. N. Shuster:—Tin trunk and wearing apparels, etc.

(3) Re: The late Mr. Alfred Harry Joplin:—

Writing table, chairs, copper pots, glassware, crockeryware, table cutlery, tin trunks, wearing apparels, 6 volumes of the History of the War, etc.

(4) Re: The late Captain Kenrie Hardman:—

Leather and tin suite cases, wearing apparels, etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal and Co. of Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie:—

42 bundles of copper sheets of various sizes, weights and marks.

By order of the office concerned:—

4 bales Moon Fish Shirtings.
4 bales San Sichio Shirtings.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 "Rover" motor-cycle with side car.

The property of a party concerned.—

1 Horse going in harness.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotias" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 8.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 125.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haridas Amarshi and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Ranchhordas of Ghadial Gully, the party defaulting to [illegible] under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

22 packages English-made white shirtings No. 4308 and No. 8634 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES FINE, FANCY ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Pitambar Ramji (Ramji Thakarshiwala):—

6 packages fine fancy English-made white Dhotees No. 905 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

Under instructions from the Officer-In-Charge, Supply Depot, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction All unserviceable packing material, kerosine oil and petrol drums, etc. on FRIDAY, the 4th July 1919, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

The BOMBAY AUCTION Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, this day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Rich furniture such as cabinets, almyrahs, show cases, dressing chest drawers, drawing room suite, sofas, revolving book stands, book cases, writing tables, chairs, washhand tables with crockery, gramophones and various other household furniture.

Also a lot of jewellery comprising of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby rings, pearls collars, necklaces, bangles, diamond brooches, earrings, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.

1st [illegible] 1919.

CONSUMPTION

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd [illegible] (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R. writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE
AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for yo excellent treatment which has do nurse a great deal of good. has had no pain in the back weeks, her appetite has improv and you will be pleased to hear instead of losing flesh as she to do she has put on 4 lbs in weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's to

REV. G. R. WALTERS
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL
SAHARANPUR, U. P

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PEN LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1

No. 315, Hornby Road, opp Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,22,00

Investments in Governmen Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the rency of the Government of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subjec according to Indian Compa

Perfect Economy in man pervision as to Rates, gation and Valuation, is perienced European Actua

The object is to mak widows of subscribers to from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 wit caste or creed. Rates of s moderate, 30 per cent. case the wife predeceas grace if occupation is le

Commission to canvass

For details apply to—

GAJANNAN S
Sec

WA

WANTED AGEN sell copies of lified Accountant," ancy Students the requirement in India. Pages commission to Please apply Madr

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Rs. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

T. I. BROTHERS.—Japanese Hair Cutting Saloon No. 2, New Charni Rd., opposite West End Cinema. 2856

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

MEET DAILY MORNING. B. G. Desai's Matriculation English Mathematics Classes. Open for Boys and Girls. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, 4. 1919 Result 100 per cent. 2906

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A Competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Typewriting essential. pply with testimonials to Messrs. V. K. ROTHERS, 305/9, Masjid Bunder Road, andvi, Bombay. 2878

ANTED—Two influential and experienced SALESMEN for fancy cotton and llen goods, chemicals and sundries. Apply ENE MEIFFRE, 7, Parsee Bazar Street, , Bombay. 2905

ANTED for an attorney's firm, a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay . Apply stating qualifications, etc., to o. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroni- 2931

TED—HINDU ACCOUNTANTS competent in GUJARATI ACCOUNTS salary Rs. 75 or more with prosApply with details. NAGINDAS & LAL. Homji Street, Hanuman , Town Hall. 2335

ED—An EXPERT BLEACHER, one owing dyeing preferred. Must be ient. Good salary. Apply immeMr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2908

—A GARDEN SUPERINTENDin Ahmedabad, must be able to Flower and Vegetable Gardens e them. Permanent post, ding to qualifications. Apply to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, 35, New Marine Lines, Bom- 2907

ION WANTED.

ergetic Parsee youth, just m abroad, wishes to join out of India. Please com- No. 100 Advt. Dept., e."

ANTED

ienced CANVASSERS, d apply to MANEKLAL 7-9, Cawasji Patel 2988

ASERS of SWADESHI MUFFLERS, SUN- TUSSORES, to see Railway Hotel, Churney 2 to 4. 2924

SERS, throughout In- to secure advertise- ission. Cash security Box No. 734, Advt. cle." 2934

OOM, independent in Apollo Forbes, ws Street or Tama- floor. Write Box bay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LANDEAU and HORSE in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,700 or offer. Apply Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2930

SATISFACTION brings Business—we guarantee to give you complete satisfaction on every purchase you make with us. Stationery of the best quality and of every description stocked. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A2

DRAUGHTSMEN, artists and students will get the best quality drawing and pen-painting materials of well known makers. at the lowest possible prices from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B2

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 13¼in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHHAGANLAL AMERCHAND and KASTURCHAND AMERCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay in the name style and firm of CHAGANLAL KASTURCHAND have contracted with our client Mr. VANMALI SHAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with the messuages and tenements thereon situate at Thakurdwar Road, formerly known as Girgaon Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our Office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

The Schedule above referred to:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure which has been redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar Road, formerly known as Girgaon Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 1/291, and New Survey Nos. 809, 8106 and 8098 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 156 and now under C Ward Nos. 2267 and 2268 and Street No. 438 (1), Girgaon Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Girgaon Breach Candy Road or Thakurdwar Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Navazbai, widow of Adefii Bezanji Nulwalla, on or towards the North by the private Road formerly known as the private Road of Merwanji Framji Panday, now variously called Charni Road, Karelwadi and Thakurdwar lane and, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Pestonji Merwanji Irani and afterwards of Ardeshir Muncherji Karanji.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1919.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2940

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. HARJIWAN WALJI and DWARKADAS SOONDERDAS NARANDAS have contracted to purchase from Messrs. MAHOMED HASSAN MAKBA, MAHOMED AKBAR MAKBA RAHIMTOOLA MAKBA, ABDUL HAMID MAKBA, MAHOMED HAFIZ MAKBA, and MAHOMED IBRAHIM ABDUL HAMID MAKBA and Bai FATMABAI, wife of Mahomedally Toongekar, AISHABAI, widow of Mahomed Sayeed Makba, MAINUOONABIBI, wife of Sheik Ahmed Khat Khaty, SHARIPABAI, wife of Abbus Salam Makba, and KALSAMBIBI, wife of Abdul Aziz Toongekar the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at the Municipality of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground tenure containing by admeasurement 7,250 square yards as per Collector's Bill or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 371, New No. 11831, Old Survey No. 705, New Survey No. 3695 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3543, 3544-45, and 53, 3554, 3555, and Street Nos. 898-98, 900-902, 1-2 at 10, 11, 904, 906 all which premises are situated at and on the west side of Parel Road just opposite to the Factory of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which are known as "Makba Estate" and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the north and west by the property of Jewish Synagogue, on or towards the south by the property of the City Improvement Trust used partly as a Police Hospital and partly as a Police Chawl.

Dated this 28th day of June 1919.

SOONDERDAS & Co.
2933 Attorneys for the P sers.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHODDAS BHAIDAS has contracted to sell to my client, the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at his office at Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be then considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of free hold land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hanuman Lane, otherwise called Maruti Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards and four nineths of a square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9177 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ramjee Vallabh, on or towards the West by the Oart of Maruti Temple, or towards the North by a chowk and property of the said Ramjee Vallabh and on or towards the South by the property of Manekji Kapadia and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2449 and Street Nos. 51—53, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ranchhodas Bhaidas and his tenants.

Dated 23rd day of June, 1919.

MANILAL H. MEHTA,
2939 Purchaser's Pleader.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that our Office has been removed to 187, Hornby Road from 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from 1st July. Telegraphic address being "TEJBOSE" and Telephone No. 3643.

(Sd.) LAXMIDAS G. TEJPAL.
2917

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train.

Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bayana	,,	12-33
Kotah Junction	,,	16-46
Rutlam	,,	21-12
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9-50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919.

2715

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 150 per Share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended 31st December, 1918, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st July 1919, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 21st instant, on production of their Share Certificate

By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919. 2900

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 3rd July, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on THURSDAY, 19th June, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
2764 Agents.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Girdhardas Kurji at his shop, in Kam-Dhenu Gali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Harnandrai Baijnath.

22 Packages White Mulls No. 1 to 4 K or other balance out of the contract of 30 packages arrived as under:—

8 Packages Ex. S. S. Mescellia.
2 Packages Ex. S. S. Greakwa.
10 Packages Ex. S. S. MacVicar.
2 Packages Ex. S. S. Chisolam.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919.

MENTS.

THE EM RE

DAILY 6-30, 8-15 &

Produced and PATHE presents

"MR S. SLACKER"

"Can a wife be more of a m an than her husband ?"

"Can a man save a girl fro yet be anything but a her

ring

GLADYS H ULETTE CREIGHTON HA

"G LS"

"If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fi ht in his place ?"

"If you had a husb streak, what would you see his duty towards his

"Would the women of this coun if they felt their count do as their sisters in Russia did don unifor and take the place of the

" ONE GRL DID !"

WINSOME BY MARIE OS

In her ne pi st Pathe Production

WINN G GRAND

"Winning Grandma this delightful girl star a real op the simple, loving art she is an accomplished mistress. love and confidence of y old Lady who sees no joy or ha theme that could not be for a Baby Marie picture. There "Winning Grandma of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well enjoy the best laugh you have had in a dog's age.

TO-NIGHT AT THE

IMPERIA

7, 8-4 and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Sat, and Sun. Matinee

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

PIE No. 2

To-day Tuesday & To-morrow Wednesday July 1st & 2nd

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EX

To-day at

ALL COMIC

Come and enj

"A SUBMAR

"GUSSLE'S

PATHE'S

GAIET

A RO
A

The greatest s

Italy's strong that will keep finish. Seldom duction have a greater se clever drama Clever Circu tator until them.

WHERE

Saturday show at 6-

Tuesday. shows at 6

Sunday,

AMERICA'S JOAN OF ARC.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

GREAT MILITARY SERIAL

PEARL OF THE ARMY

NOW SHOWING AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

EPISODES 4, 5, & 6

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

EASI co ink po per g gross pe

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 25th.

		Bales.
Days' Sales at Liverpool		4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Ex...		—
„ Sales of East Indian		—
„ Imports		10,000
...mericans Spot		27.69
...an F. G. F. Sakels		—
...ork 11 a.m. (As known in ...rpool at closing time)	July	32.75
	Oct	32.51
	Jan	32.41
...leans 10 a.m.	July	33.05
	Oct	32.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25th.

...E DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

To-day's price.
20.27
20.03
19.62
19.38
19. 9
19.08
—
18.89
—
—
—

...s taken at 10-16 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25th.

New Contracts:

To-day's price.
20 24
20 09
19.65
19 43
19.25
19.10
18.99
18.89
18.76
18.64
18 52
18 44

...TURES.

Liverpool, June 25th

...cts: To-day's price. 27.09

...UOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 25th.

14.20
14.70
14.95
16.30
16.90
17.05
17.30
17.55
17.80

...MARKETS.

New York, June 24th.

...rts	—
...in	14,000
	3,000
...) Nominal	23¾
	4.60.00
	111½

New York, June 25th.

...rts	22,000
	32.95
	32 74
	32.55
	33.95
	32.25
...y	32.90
	32.42

...ARKETS.

London, June 25th.

	82½
	54 9/16
...y.	54 3/8
...eady. Rate 5 per cent.	
	3 1/4
...m/sd.	3 1/2
...months	4
	4 1/4
	2 5/8
	2 7/8
	53
	59
	65½
...Loan	56½
...nes	29 23

...RES.

£ 76½
£ 105½

...LOANS.

London, June 25th

£ 88
£ 99½
£93 7/8

...ISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 24th.

...e Export — 84,000

London, June 25th.

WHEAT.

...ta Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80s
...ussc—62½ lbs. Paid	80

SEEDS.

Ferozepore usual Bold June-July	875
Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June- ...llers	830
Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship ...ly Nominal	860
...mbay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June- ...aid	980
Argentine, (La Plata) June-Aug.	885
Calcutta June-July Value	960
...d, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) ...uly Value	570
...essed June-July Sellers	910

METALS.

...est Selected Copper	£89
Copper G.M.B.	£87½
...raziers	£119½
...etals	11
...elter	36½

JAVA SUGAR.

...a Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
...ite Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept.	41

—Very firm.

RUBBER.

...bber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½

...res Agency,
PRINTERS,
Fort, BOMBAY

...ntation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Value 1/9½
...one :—Irregular.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 25th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow..	112/6
„ „ Mutton „	105
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	Firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 30th, 6.p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	73	0	0	..		
„ „ Cawnpore 10-30	73	0	0	—		
„ Karachi Bengal	74	0	0	—		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17	8	0	—		
„ „ Cawnpore	17	4	0	..		
„ Yellow Cawnpore	18	0	0	..		
Linseed Brown Bold	22	8	0	23	8	0
„ „ Thin	22	0	0	23	0	0
Teelseed White 85-15	115	0	0	..		
„ Gajar 75-25	110	0	0	..		
„ Gajar 50-50	106	0	0	..		
„ Black	93	0	0	..		
Poppyseed White	22	0	0	23	0	0
Groundnuts	114	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	0	0	..		
Barley	45	0	0	..		
Castorseed	83	0	0	—		

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 30th.

	Rate Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	1	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	0	8
Currambhai No.12½	1	0	10
Light Houses No. 6½	0	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 30th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphe	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong „	203
Shanghai	311½
Japan	126
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

These rates are unchanged on account of Ramjan Id Mohamedan Bank Holiday.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Friday at the registered office of the Company in Hornby Road, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for the year 1918, said:—

The Directors beg to submit the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1918.

The Profit and Loss Accounts show the following result:—

Profit made by the Manockjee Petit Mill this year, Rs. 10,40,473-3-28; Profit made by the Dinshaw Petit Mill this year, Rs. 4,14,165-2-70; Profit made by the Bomanjee Petit Mill this year, Rs. 4,06,853-2-7; total Rs. 18,61,493-0-5. Add.—Credit balance for the year ended 31st December 1917; Rs. 30,227-2-51; total Rs. 18,91,720-2-56. Deduct:—Amount of an ad-interim Dividend declared and paid on 3,609½ share at Rs. 200 per share on 5th September 1918; Rs. 7,21,900-0-0; balance Rs. 11,69,820-2-55. From this amount the Directors have set aside as under to:—

Machinery Depreciation Fund Account; Rs. 4,50,000-0-0; Building Depreciation Fund Account; Rs. 1,50,000-0-0; total Rs. 6,00,000-0-0; Leaving an available balance of; Rs. 5,69,820-2-56; out of which they propose to declare with your sanction a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share, which on the 3609½ shares of the Company would absorb, Rs. 5,41,425-0-0; Leaving a balance of, Rs. 28,395-2-56; to be carried forward to the next year's Accounts.

The Directors beg to bring to the notice of the Shareholders that they have leased for a period of 30 years from 20th May 1918 to Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld, a piece of land admeasuring 75;8 Sq. yards out of the Compound of the Dorabjee Dadar's Bungalow at Tardeo at a monthly rent of Rs. 50 clear of all deductions, to which you are requested to accord your sanction. The Directors beg to inform the Share-holders that they are negotiating with Messrs. Andhra Valley are near Supply Co., Ld. with a view to introduce Electric Drive at the Dinshaw and Bomanjee Petit Mills of the Company.

The report was approved and adopted together with the recommendations made in it.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasji Petit and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

There was not such a large business done in jute shares as usual although prices remained steady. Demand for coals was good, Central Collieries, Jainty Centrals and Sendra advancing in price. The miscellaneous section was slightly easier. Sheehan and Co. shares were again in an enquiry.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borrea 46-8, Cherulia 28, Central Collieries 28, Central Nodiha 15, Damuda 27-12, Ghusick 27-4, Jainty Central 27-8, Jainty West 27-4, Jurioni 15-8, Kasta 7-4 premium, Lakurka 53, Patmohna 24, Nadiha 19-4, Sendra 28-8, Standard 65.

Jute:—Alliance 7-8, Auckland 435, Barnagore 168, Century 17, Fort Gloster 805, Fort William 407, Kamarhatty 903, Kelvin 804 s.l., Hooghly 94, Lansdowne 364, Lothian 364, New Central 738, Northbrook 63-8, Orient 84 prem., Reliance 45-8, Union 730.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 322-8, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 41-8, British Burmah Petroleum 25, Bengal Telephone Co. 177, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 35-4, Chemical Industries 25-4, Marshal Sons and Co. (India), Ltd., 18-8, Mackenzie and Co. 3 prem., Peaces Slipway 2-4 prem., Ryam Sugar 21, F. A. Sheehan and Co. 27-8, Thorney Croft (India), Ltd. 1¼ prem.

Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 69-12-0, and small lots at Rs. 69-14-0 to Rs. 70-4-0.

EXTRAORDINARY BATHING FAIR AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

An extraordinary bathing fair is being held at Allahabad owing to the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna shifting to Balughat. This is due to the increase in current of the former by the overflooding water of the latter remaining stationary. The popular mind attaches special significance to this because in one of the sacred books it is stated when the Ganges begins to flow towards the west the world would come to an end. This is the first time the confluence has travelled up so far.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

FAILURE TO PERFORM COAL CONTRACT.

DECREE OF RS. 17,500 AGAINST DEFENDANTS.

Messrs. Keshavlal Brothers and Co., a firm .... Plaintiff

vs.

Messrs. Divanchand and Co., a firm .... Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

By an agreement dated the 11th October, 1917, the plaintiffs agreed to buy and the defendants agreed to sell 1,200 tons of Bengal steam coal good, second class, at the rate of Rs. 17-15-0 per ton deliverable by 6 equal monthly instalments from November, 1917, to April, 1918. The plaintiffs applied to the defendants for delivery from time to time as the instalments became due. But the defendants were unable to supply the coal as contracted. In spite of all reasonable facilities accorded to them by the plaintiffs, up to the end of February, 1918, the defendants could only deliver 136 tons and 6 cwts. as against the 600 tons of the December, January and February instalments. On 13th March as against the undelivered goods the plaintiffs purchased 150 tons of the coal from the market at Rs. 71 per ton. On the 18th March the plaintiffs informed the defendants that they treated the contract as to the rest of the undelivered goods as broken, and that they would claim damages at the market rate for that day. The plaintiffs accordingly filed this suit to recover a sum of about Rs. 40,000 as damages for defendants' failure to perform his part of the contract. The market rate which was Rs. 71 on the 3rd March rose to Rs. 90 on the 18th March. The defendants by their written statement pleaded impossibility of performance owing to circumstances beyond their control. They alleged that the coal agreed to be sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs was to be supplied from the Gararia Colliery at Jharia in Bengal. In November, 1917, the office of Coal Controller was opened in Calcutta. On 27th December, 1917, a notice was issued by the Government of India containing instructions for the procedure to be observed in order to obtain a supply of wagons for the carriage of coal. By this notice consumers were required to fill a paper called "the special indent for coal", either for the East Indian Railway Company or for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as the case may be. The railway receiving the indent would authorize the supply of wagons in accordance with the certification shown on it. The supply was subject to restrictions on account of transport difficulties. The indents were of five classes, A, B, C, D and E. Indent A. had priority as regards the supply of wagons over indent B, B over C, and so on. In November, 1917, the plaintiffs informed the defendants that they had agreed to sell the coal under the contract to the Dhunjibhoy Ice Factory in Bombay. The indent for the November instalment of 200 tons was signed by the manager of this factory as consumer, and it was of class E. As it was not sent to the Coal Controller till 10th or 11th of November and being of class E, no wagons could be supplied for it. About the third week of November the colliery at Jharia was commandeered by the Government of India. Thereafter the defendants approached the Controller of Coal at Calcutta and the indents under the contract were transferred to another colliery, the Nand Kurki Colliery. This colliery supplied the defendants with 135 tons about the end of December, and these were delivered to the plaintiffs. Thereafter restrictions were placed by the Government of India on the raisings of coal, and the raisings of the Nand Kurki Colliery were reduced by about two-thirds. In addition thereto the supply of wagons was altogether stopped as regards the indent of class E. In December, 1917, and January 1918, at the earnest request of the plaintiffs who represented to the defendants that the Ice Factory was without any coal and would have to be stopped, the defendants supplied altogether 335 tons of coal out of the stock which the defendants had received from different collieries in Bengal against other indents.

"IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE."

As regards the balance of coal to be supplied under the contract, the defendants pleaded impossibility of performance in view of the circumstances above set out. The defendants further said that they were, in any event, not liable to pay damages at the rate claimed by the plaintiffs. They said that the Government kept a large stock of coal in reserve called the Government Reserve Stock, from which consumers who could not get coal by reason of the difficulties aforesaid, could obtain the same. The price fixed for the supply of coal from the Government stock was Rs. 23 per ton. The plaintiffs were aware of this, and the defendants submitted that when they expressed their inability to supply further coal it was the plaintiffs' duty to ask the Ice Factory to obtain their supply of coal from the Government stock. The defendants could not get any coal from the said stock as they were not consumers. The defendants further said that the Ice Factory did actually get 400 tons of coal at Rs. 23 per ton from the Government stock.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with Mr. Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence, held that under the contract in suit the defendants were bound to deliver the coal from their stock in Bombay, and that the kind of coal contracted for was available in Bombay during the contract period. The plaintiffs had carried out their part of the contract by furnishing an indent. The difficulty of transport was not a good defence, in view of the specific term of the contract. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 17,508-6-5 with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT (IN COURT.)

327-04—Jehangir G. & B. Hassanalli Mahomedalli & ors v. Lookhmanji Ismailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jeh G & B.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

79-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Shantilal Bholabhai a firm v Messrs Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L, Part heard 21-6-19.

436-19.—Ard H D & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Messrs Haji Valli Mahomed Musa Motiwalla a firm, Mer K & Co.

713-19.—Capt. & V, Hearseh Vaidya & Co. a firm v. Champsey Dosst & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

133-19—Shroff and D. Amratlal Khimdas a firm v D S Mehta and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

SHOT CAUSE.

422-19—Shamrao M & H. Mowji Haridas & Co. a firm v. Jeshingbhai Mohanlal and ors, Part heard, 29.4-19.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

547-19—Payne & Co., Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Abdul Azeez & Bros. a firm Mer K & Co.

1975-18—Payne & Co., Messrs Popatlal Maneckial a firm v. Messrs Mathuradas Thakersey & Co. a firm, Madh K & C.

138.19—Mehta D & L, Ismail Mahomed & Sons a firm v. Fithaldas Asharam, Daph F & Co.

342-19—Madh K & C, Nensey Narrandas & anr v. Messrs Bhutaji Bharmal a firm, Ragh N Co.

412-19—Tyabji D & Co., Vithaldas Bhawandas v. Abdul Latiff Faker Mahomed. Unwalla & Co.

418-19—Khandvalla & Co. Jeysinghlal Laherchand a firm v. Vithaldas Damodhar, Motichand & D.

730-19—Madh K & C, Gurudatsingh Baugwansingh a firm v. Vadilal Purshotam a firm, N C Dalal.

739-19 Mehta D & L, M A Bros & Co., a firm v. Jethabhai Kallianji a firm, Motichand & D.

819-19—Mehta D & L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v. Keshavji Kanji a firm.

831-19—Mulla & M, Messrs Dharamsey Pitamber v. Messrs Bhugwandas Gordhandas, Mer K & Co.

860-19—Payne & Co., Foolchand Saroopchand v. Ramdas Morarji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

933.19—Mehta D & L, Madhavdas Gopaldas a firm v. A M Parekh a firm.

324-19—Jam R & D, Messrs Chhaganlal Doslabhdas & Co., Sha Dasturbha Sankalchand a firm, Mer & D.

442.19—Shroff & D, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v. Motilal Pragji a firm, N C Dalal

539-19—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Kalchand Matrumal a firm v. Messrs Ambalal Bhugwandas a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

676-19—Mulla & M, Messrs Fogabhai Ramdas a firm v. Messrs Hurnandrai Bepseth a firm, Matu J & M.

905.19—Amin & D, Messrs Hiralal Keshavlal a firm v. Messrs Manilal Bapulal a firm, In person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

115-18—Merwanji K and Co, Banubai Framji Commissariat v Manilal Jugaldas, Little and Co, Part heard.

460-18—Chit M and K, Laloobhai Dayabhai a firm v Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh and Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a a firm, Bhai K & G, As Part heard, 16-6-19.

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co. Ld. & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K and G, as Part heard 16-6-19.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

825-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

871-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhalchadra Pathak & ors, Judah & Co.

864-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-18.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

162-17.—Ardehir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponement.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1035-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

676-18—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahedev Samal v. Marooti Kundlik Waloong, Subnis & G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

543-18—Dubash & Co., Nawlaji Favaji a firm v. Vithaldas Kakalbhai.

1349.18—Shamrao M & H, Harakhchand Mansukhlal v. Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash & Co.

1016-19—Patel & Ez. Uderam Ransukhdas a firm v. Narrandas Kakabhai a firm.

1111-19 Mirza M & M, Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal v. Messrs Chandrasingh Manibhai a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

1123.19—Craigie B & Co., Century Spinning Mfg. Ltd. v. Jivraj Takersey a firm.

1371-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Makipatram Kanji & Co. a firm v. Messrs Chakabhai Devidas a firm, Dubash & Co.

1473-19—Mehta D & L, D Satyanarayen & Co. a firm v. Devidas Mohanji a firm, Shamrao M & Co.

1474-19.—Mehta D & L, Narrandas Anandilal a firm v. Mathuradas Monji.

1492.19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Ramchandra Somam a firm v. Keshrimas Premchand.

1534-19—Khandvalla & Co., Kupaji Dhulaji & Co. a firm v. Memon Haroon Jusub & anr.

1536.19—Mansukhlal H M & Co., Cawasji Framji & Co. a fim v. A Dekdashti, Shroff & D.

1559-19—Khandvalla & Co., Messrs Manilal Dulabhji a firm v. Mulji Jetha, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

754-19—Ard H D & Co., Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtulla v. Sulleman Khamissa & anr, Mehta D & L, Craw B & Co.

218-17—Sabnis & G. Bai Mathurabai widow v. Premabai & anr, Mer K & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1442.17—Judah & S, Sadashivrao Bhawanirao Kadam & ors v. Ramcrishna Krishnaao Dalvi & ors, Bhimji & Co., Part heard, 28-6-19.

503.18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Padilal a firm, Hiralal Th & Co., Part heard, 28-6-19.

In Re Indian Arb Act IX J & K—Edg W Co Messrs Champsey Bhaca & Co. v. The Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wg. Co Ld., Captain B. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

773-18—Matubhai J and M. Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji [illegible] Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Not to be called on till 24-6.19

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm,

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co. For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie B and C.

506-18—Daph F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & H. Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxumbai widow, M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amrutlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharzi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

149-02—Madh K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madh K and Ch.

463-18—Purnanand and Club, [illegible] v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin & D, Madh K and Ch.

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"THE HINDVASI" CASE.

R. BAPTISTA'S DEFENCE.

IS A "GOVERNMENT?"

OF FAIR COMMENT.

esses in the Hindvasi case con- the 26th instant and judgment d to 5th July.

tista in the course of his argu- hich lasted two days com- t the charges as framed practi- died the sections of Penal Code ral embarrassing alternatives. omplained that the charges gave on whatever as to what passages the offence of sedition under what passages constituted offence A. It was contended on behalf that articles taken as a whole to the offences of sedition. That he article exhausted itself and it e contended that the same article a whole constituted another dis- e under 153A. The Crown ought ade a choice between the two According to English law, the of- ditions and libel comprised both of 124A and 153A of the Penal submitted that multiplication of s not equitable and that Court ind one or the other and not

Baptista of course contended nce was committed and analysed minutely submitting the charges g to excite disaffection or at- promote feelings of enmity be- ns and Englishmen and not of citing or promoting such feel- rgued that the complaint con- llegation that the article creat- ings of hatred contempt or dis- inst His Majesty. There was whatever to justify the charge glad that it was struck off dur- l.

ON OF "DISAFFECTION."

contended that the charges of nd "attempting to bring" Gov- o contempt were incompatible. ce between "bringing" and "at- bring" is the difference be- success and failure. tice Jenkins defined "at- s "an international pre- tion which fails in object" in 2 Reporter 286. It is not alleg- rosecution that the hostile feel- d have actually resulted. On , it is disproved by the Superin- olice who deposed that the pub- he article led to no unrest. In s part of the charge ought to d. There remains the charge r the feelings of hatred, con- disaffection. But these three gs are comprised in the term Hatred and contempt are ings and Explanation I says includes disloyalty and all mity." Mr. Justice Strachey se said disaffection "means pt and every form of ill-will." that the charge reduces itself t to excite disaffection towards established by Law in British

S "BUREAUCRACY" AND "GOVERNMENT."

ista proceeded to explain what t" meant observing that we ned only with Government in nd not outside British India. that the word "Government" lified by the ex- "established by Law." The stablished Government in India eral Indian Councils Acts con- the Government of India Act ection 33 of that Act the Gov- India was vested in the Gover- in Council and by section 46 ment of the Presidencies is Governor-in-Council. Similarly rovinces where there is no Gov- Government is vested in a overnor with or without an ouncil. Under section 53 similar- ces where there is no Lieuten- the Chief Commissioner con- overnment. The Government y Law therefore are the Gov- India and the local Govern- ntioned above. The Govern- tion 124A is therefore "the neral in Council the Lieuten- r in Council or the Chief Com- s the case may be, in their exe- city and they alone. These are rsons authorised by law to ad- cutive Government in their re- ovinces. Therefore bureaucracy vernment or part thereof. The vices do not constitute Govern- are merely the servants or Government. To bring the ser- ontempt is not sedition at all. r be so unless it is manifest that the services into contempt the brings Government itself into rough the services by imputa- against them. This view is the judgment in the Tilak case Law Reporter. However "to t of persons" or "the action of or "to assert that some of the ls and judiciaries are corrupt s and partial" is not sedition not constitute Government. Such fficials may amount to defama- t sedition. Mr. Baptista com- at the charge did not dis- Government was assailed, ent of India or the Local Gov- whatever Government was mitted that in the present case d not make any allegation inst any Government nor did it make any comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of Government or the administrative action of Government but merely criticised the acts of a few officials who ordered the firing on an unarmed mob holding that such firing was unwarranted by the conduct of the mob considering that the Government communique itself did not allege that the populace were armed with lathis or that any official was seriously injured. It simply says: "For some time the rioters had been throwing stones and bricks at the police and soldiers and among others the additional District Magistrate the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police and the District Traffic Superintendent were struck on their helmets."

RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Baptista contended that a journalist would be justified in commenting on and reprobating measures of Government within the limits of law, but he urged that these acts of the official were not even measures of Government. He contended that measures were only such acts or orders as were passed in compliance with provisions for the transaction of the business of the Governor-General-in-Council or Local Government or Chief Commissioner the acts of the officials at Delhi were acts done in pursuance of powers conferred upon them in the discharge of duties devolving upon them and were not measures of Government within the meaning of the word in the sxplanation. To criticize and condemn such acts by individual officials was no reflection upon Government or measures of Government and cannot therefore excite disaffection against Government itself. There was no allegation in the article that these acts were approved or condoned by Government, Government had yet expressed no opinion upon these acts. Upon publication of the communique the Hindvasi of 8th April Exhibit S stated that each side was giving its own version and advocated an investigation by a strong and independent committee appointed by Government to see "what is the truth and whether or not the military and the police had reasonable grounds for firing rifles and killing so many people."

Mr. Baptista explained the meaning of the words to excite and "disaffection." He contended that to make allegation or imputations is not to excite. To amount to excite it must be made in such a manner as to arouse active feeling of hatred contempt or disaffection. Censure or reprobation is not exciting. It is not difficult to differentiate the language of lamentation from an excitement to disaffection. He urged exciting disaffection means producing such a frame of mind in others as predispose them not to accept Government as ruler and to desire its overthrow. Nothing short of such a frame of mind would amount to disaffection. Some feeling of discontent or ill-will is quite compatible with genuine readiness to accept Government and even to aid Government against any attempt to overthrow it. Disaffection should not be readily assumed or presumed from the severity of censure or intensity of lamentation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH, AND INDIAN LAWS.

Mr. Baptista next urged that intention was an indispensable ingredient of the offence. He quoted Mr. Justice Strachey's charge to the jury. "You will see that the whole question is one of the intention of the accused in publishing these articles" and Mr. Justice Heaton held that it is impossible to convict unless it is found he had the intention of exciting disaffection." It is true that the maxim may be applied that. "A man must *prima facie* be taken to intend the natural consequences of his act." But this is not an infallible mode. It is at best only a good working rule but the presumption is not absolute and may be rebutted. In Burn's case 16 Cox C. C. 355 though riot and disorders actually resulted from the utterances of speakers the jury acquitted them. All the surrounding circumstances may rebut the presumption and then the maxim becomes only a legal fiction. Having expounded the law Mr. Baptista declared that the Law in India was substantially the same as the law in England but there was a considerable difference in procedure. In England there was trial by jury. The verdict must be unanimous. Among the twelve guardians of the liberty of the Press and people there may be one who sympathised with the opinions and writings of the accused. To ensure liberty the normal rule regulating the functions of the judge and jury was abrogated. In sedition cases alone the jury in England was the judge both of law and fact. This was deliberately done to protect the liberty of the Press. It was this that made Lord Kenyon declare that Englishmen may publish anything which twelve of his countrymen think not blameable. This made trial by jury the bulwark of liberty. In India the law was amended in order to give jurisdiction to magistrates and courts to try these cases without a jury. The result was that the magistrate became judge jury and guardian of the liberty of the press. Under the circumstances the best working rule for the magistrate was to view the case from the point of view of the countrymen of the accused and not to convict unless the court is satisfied that a jury of his countrymen would convict.

Mr. Baptista continued that in determining whether any offence is committed the court must have first a correct translation then consider what is the true meaning of the article, must see whether the article is calculated to excite disaffection and lastly if it be so calculated, then consider whether it is intended.

PROSECUTION OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE.

In the course of his arguments Mr. Baptista observed that this is a prosecution of a very unusual nature. This is the first case of its kind in Hyderabad since the commencement of British rule. It is directed against a man of talents and character who has been strenuously labouring for his countrymen with selfless devotion which has endeared him to his people and made him the idol of the people. His services to Government have not been neglible. He has stood by Government with fidelity exhorted the people to respond to appeals for men and money during war. He was ever ready to cooperate with the local officials of peace and order according to the evidence of Mr. Kirkpatrick Police Superintendent. At his request he refrained from publishing an account of an assault by an Englishman upon an Indian. He is a Satyagrahi saturated with the doctrines of Shah Latif who is venerated throughout Sind by the learned and the unlearned according to Burton as saint and poet. The witnesses for the prosecution have themselves deposed that Shah Latif is an apostle of self-sacrifice and self-renunciation that his name is a guarantee against the use of all forms of violence. Mr. Jethmal the Editor begins his article with a quotation from Shah Latif which two scholars witnesses on behalf of the Crown have translated that as the shop of the wine-seller. These is a flow of self-sacrifice and have also sworn this could not mean an incitement to murder." "No man could have the remotest idea that assassination is meant." Taking the line by itself it would militate against the idea of killing." It is an "apt quotation for enforcing the principles of Satyagraha" and what is said in the concluding paragraph." "The object of quoting from Shah and writing the last para. would show naturally that violence is condemned." "The idea is that by suffering you impress those from whom you seek redress." "That is what I mean when I translate Satyagraha by Passive Resistance."

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF SIND."

Mr. Baptista contended that it is impossible to conceive that such a man could desire to excite disaffection against Government or promote enmity between European and Indians. In his paper he has endeavoured to show that Englishmen are the brothers of Indians, indeed more closely allied to Indians than Indians themselves in Southern India such as Dravidians and others. Nevertheless he is prosecuted because as a journalist he was constrained to chastise officials from Commissioner downwards to witness Mr. Nabibux, Indian Assistant to Commissioner who is really responsible for this prosecution by translating the quotation as an incitement to assasination and withholding the last 39 lines of the article including the concluding paragraph from Government when sanction for prosecution was solicited. The hartal took place in Sind on the 30th of March. The record made by the Superintendent of Police of his interview with citizens showed that the disorder, if any, was negligible in character consisting of boyish pranks by "little" rascals. The Superintendent read the article of the 5th April and took no notice of it. On the 12th he convened a meeting of local leaders and Colonel Churchill to concert measures to preserve peace and order. There is not a word of complaint about this article. In fact Mr. Kirkpatrick deposed that he did not even know that sanction was asked for till about the 26th of April. The fact is that on 24th April, he was summoned to a confidential conference at Karachi at Commissioner's Bungalow. The result of this conference was that warrants for arrest of six respectable citizens including the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and the accused were issued upon a charge of rioting and attempting to overawe Government. The houses of these six gentlemen and others also were searched. This accusation is at present in a state of suspended animation for the obvious reason that it is false. All this is malodorous indicating that there was something rotten in the State of Sind.

"EXIT FOOL, BIGGER FOOLS ARE COMING."

Whatever might be the affairs, the troubles of the accused are apparently attributable to Mr. Nabibux who had been severely lashed by Mr. Jethmal in his paper in connection with the former's evidence before the Committee appointed to investigate the scandal of Rasai in Sind. At the end of a long article of raillery, Mr. Jethmal talking of Mr. Nabibux had exclaimed "Exit fool, bigger fools are coming." In his examination in chief Mr. Nabibux declared that "Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Commissioner sent me the article and asked me to translate carefully." "A copy of the typed article without pencil corrections was sent to Government." "A confidential letter was sent with the article." In cross-examination after defence alleged framed upon Government, a difficult story is told. He said I do translations sometimes "to relieve the pressure of work" on the staff of the special translation department. I translated the article as a matter of routine. It was not made for the purpose of submitting it to Government. He says this although at first he deposed Mr. Shillidy sent it to him to translate carefully together with "other articles" (presumably those inserted in this case by prosecution for showing intention. Possibly these too or only extracts therefrom were before Government). As for sending it to Government with a confidential letter he said he did not see the contents. He said, I have seen the cover only. Mr. Baptista remarked even the postman must have seen the cover. He evidently wished it now to be understood that he could not say if whole translation had gone to Government although at first he had said the whole translation had gone. Nabibux did not at first produce the original translation when required to do so it is found in three parts—the last part typed on separate paper corresponding exactly with the 39 lines which Mr. Baptista contended was withheld from Government. This is too transparent a subterfuge for inventing an excuse to account for the last part not being placed before Government.

INACCURACIES IN TRANSLATIONS.

Mr Baptista read some passages to point out inconsistencies in his evidence and how it conflicts with the translation of the other translators. In order to arrive at a correct meaning of the article, Mr. Baptista urged that it must be remembered that it was written by an earnest Satyagrahi whose principles were put to test at Delhi by the ordeal of fire. The heroic stand made by Mahatma Munshiram against the guns of Gurkhas keeping guard on a stormy day of unrest has manifestly excited the admiration of the accused. He begins with the word "*Shahidi*" to emphasise the willingness of the sacrifice. He fortifies it by a quotation from Shah Latif's Rasalso, the Bible of Sufis. This quotation is evidently intended to console sufferers and encourage others to be ready for similar sacrifice if necessary. He then proceeds to express his opinion upon incidents. He refrained from expressing his opinions till further accounts were received. All these accounts were published in his paper. There were many statements calculated to inflame which he deliberately withheld, e.g., "It is reported that among the wounded, there were also found women besides old men and children. There is not one fact alleged in this article which is not expressed in the various versions that appeared in papers, Indian and Anglo-Indian. The only difference is about one word whipping. But instead of whipping the accounts say that the people were belaboured and kicked at the Station and the crowd was charged by the mounted police into the Queen's Garden. This is surely worse than whipping. "Flogging" translated by Mr. Nabibux is inaccurate. He has given generally a harher meaning wherever he could. He then expresses his opinion upon the incident and comes to the conclusion that firing did not demand as an indispensable prelude, the provocation of throwing stones for the versions about Chandni Chowk incident published indicated that there was no stone throwing at Chandni Chowk on the occasion of the second firing. He laments that these officials have acted without that consideration that is shown to mobs in England by officials over there. In England mobs are armed to a certain extent with pistols and yet water pose is used to disperse them. In India these men were without arms, without lathies and had [illegible] picked some stones from stre[illegible] wers were boys. These [illegible] f crowd as proved by th[illegible] f seven or eight was wou[illegible] of twelve. Some boys were [illegible] ts this difference and att[illegible] fact that Indians are no[illegible] ere is nothing here to i[illegible] tion to excite racial animo[illegible] n old complaint and the [illegible] for removing the source [illegible]. Courts are required to take [illegible] view most favourable to the accused.

INDIANS SUFFER FROM MISTRUST AND SUSPICION.

There can be no doubt that Indians are not regarded on terms of equality with Englishmen. Even Lord Sinha said a fortnight ago the Indians suffer from mistrust and suspicion and the English from racial animosity. The Englishmen should realize that it was not impossible for Indians to be their equals socially and in every other respect. The grievance is that the officials at Delhi did not so recognize or otherwise they would not have acted as they did. The allusion to "bad clay" "animals" and "cattle" are Oriental modes of expressing the degree of reprobation. Mr. Montagu himself in censuring the activities of the Syndenhamites in the House of Commons in his speech on Reform Bill said "Sir we are not with the cattieyard". No doubt the Oriental still survives in Mr. Montagu to some extent. He also spoke of "The removal at last of the racial discrimination in the army." He submitted that such expressions of condemnation are permissible. If these are looked upon as criminal there is an end of all liberty of the Press. It must be remembered that the Counsel for the Crown has frankly declared that Sind was at that time and still is a perfectly peaceful province. He then refers to the cases of deaths by kicks caused by enlarged spleens. But this was infinitely milder than the article headed "A white man's burden" tried before Jenkins C. J. In that case no charge under section 153A was framed or urged by the Crown, but only under 124A and the accused was acquitted so far as this article was concerned (2Bom. L. R. 286). Moreover, the object of the writer in alluding to this was to distinguish the act of military officers and soldiers from the effect of the firing. In the case of enlarged spleens the man who kicked evidently did not intend or desire the death of the man. He probably regretted it, and felt more irritated that the man died at all from a small kick. Similarly the officer who gave the order to fire surely did not intend or desire the death of the members of the mob, besides the right to fire to disperse the crowds does not mean the right to kill. Killing may be the result of firing but it is not intended. The firing must be on the legs but if it hits anywhere else the officers are not to blame if the bullets hit on a vital part. The soldier cannot control the direction of the shots and bullets. They went in various directions—some were killed, some were wounded and many escaped. Is it extravagant to attribute it to fete as the accused does. Is it sarcasm to exonerate the officials from killing? On the contrary it would be wrong to attribute to them any desire or intention to kill. These men no more desired to kill than the man who killed the victim with enlarged spleen. The Oriental mind easily grasps the distinction. The same idea is expressed by Mr. Montagu when he says that even many of the rioters deserve sympathy for when these things occur the man who loses life as a result of soldiers' bullets is as much the victim of those who promoted the riots are those who are killed by the rioters themselves. He attributes the death to the soldier's bullet and not to the soldier.

UNION OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

In the same way the accused does. There is, therefore, no sarcasm in this for he does not exonerate the order to fire. He has the severest condemnation for the order but not for the result of the bullets. He desires the punishment for firing as much as the punishment of the man who kicked to death the man with the enlarged spleen. It was not desired. It was the result of the kick owing to enlarged spleen. The enlarged spleen rendered the stomach vital part. In this way the bullet entering the vital part is compared with the kick on the enlarged spleen. But though he desires the punishment he laments "who is going to punish them as severely as they deserve?" He says in the first place Indians themselves will not move heaven and earth to demand the punishment as Englishman would as they did in the case of the death of soldiers at Rohri owing to sun-stroke who being sent to front. This is due to difference in temperament. Moreover, Parliament itself will not take the same interest in the case of Indians killed at a so-called riot . in the case of English soldiers. Is this sedition or 153A. The severity of criticism is surely distinct from incitement to disaffection. Moreover Parliament is not Government established by Law in British India. Is this promoting ill-feelings between Indians and Europeans? Finally he says it is an ill wind that blows no good. The good derived from these incidents is twofold. The bravery of Indians is a cause for rejoicing. To have gone forth straight without desiring to use violence and without violence is bravery indeed. The Viceroy and the bureaucracy must have heard of this. It is impossible to conceive how this could be regarded as exciting disaffection or anything else. The second good is the union of Hindus and Moslems. This is the fruit of suffering and proves the blessedness of sorrow according to Shah Latif. The prosecution who looks upon this rejoicing of union as a menace to British rule and an incitement to disaffection. Surely only those who believe in Divide and Rule can possibly regret the union though caused by suffering and death. The blood of the martyrs for a sacred cause namely the repeal of an Act regarded universally in India as subserzive of liberty. And, finally, advice is given in the last paragraph which has been withheld from Government that there should be strict adherence to truth, violence should be avoided and even opponents should be loved. One witnesses for the Crown said that this condemned the violence that had occurred at Delhi and counselled non-violence in spite of the occurrences of Delhi. Another witness for the Crown deposed that this most emphatically condemned violence, yet counsel for the Crown has urged that this advice is hypocracy and that such advice can be given when violence is anticipated coming as it does as a culmination of sedicious article it can only be rank cracy and in fact an incitement to vio

Commenting upon this Mr. Baptis when a mother teaches a child not does she do it because she an child will steal. This is rank nonsense. Mr. Bap urged that the article d incitement to disaffectiou ill-feeling. It came well vince of explanation two as the charge of sedition Upon all canons of cons view of the article taken a it is a legitimate exercise liberty of the press to co and measures of Governm upon acts of officials actin cy without even the know ment. Surely the accuse Government ordered this f of policy. Counsel referre ticles written before and in question wherein the vocated British connection He has condemned violence the article. He has spoke as brothers before and He has advocated the sus graha in view of the ev and Lahore and he had e lingness to cooperate with cials to preserve order. cumstances the accused cou tended the evil feelings attr his article. He urged the to allow the fact of the p section 147 pending before his mind against the accuse by urging the Court to a sideration of the article fr view of Sindhis and not t acquit unless he was satisfi of nine countrymen of the convict him.

WOMEN IN BHAGWA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE

Sir,—At the Convocation Women's University held at 15th, Dr. R. G. Bhandarka lor, said among other thin ing:—

"In the Bhagwat Geet same mode of salvation is them (women) as to men learning still they are r owing to their birth to a ness.

"Notwithstanding this t quent acknowledgments of superior merits in the lite Under the circumstances resting and instructive to of contrast what is said in ter. 34th Shloka of the Bh about women—

(Keerih Shreer wakcha n tirmedha dhritih kshama.)

"Among feminine qualities", says Bhagawan, "I am fame, prosperity, spe memory, intelligence, constancy, forg ness."

What an encomium! The highest a the noblest chivalry for all ages.—Yours etc.,

S. Y. DALVI.

Bombay, June 28.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of th- Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th June, 1919, was 29.832 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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TTA, June 28.

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site Battalion has
ile Kumartuli. an
d winners of Second
Members of the
ms received eleven

RACES.

respondent.)

ALORE, June 30.

year promise to be a
past ten years both as
[illegible] of visitors
e station.
w's races are fairly
that about a dozen
em from Calcutta and
business. There will
First and Second
will begin at 4 p.m.

EED APPLY."

"The Chronicle."

note as well as the
e" regarding the above
eplorable fact that the
ve allowed such an ad
appeared in the "Times
expert were needed one
iled oneself to the idea
pean, but when a Euro-
r the sake of his Euro-
then there is high time
e know that there *was* a
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"Old order changes
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g as Indians are being
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Directors that they adver-
ropean chemist only after
for an Indian and failed

ve the Directors in the right
tc.,

BEING BOSSED OVER."

PILGRIMAGE.

Editor of "The Chronicle."

your paper of the 25th instant
d Dr. Harold H. Mann's descrip-
e terrible rise in prices of grains.
one hand millions of poor people
ing owing to such terribly high
almost all the necessaries of life,
very high house rents; on the
indus and Jains have been devot-
sands of rupees on pilgrimages.
a large army of pilgrims is like-
to Pandharpur on the Ashadi Fair,
overnment are obliged to declare
ability to supply the necessary
for them. ("Bombay Chronicle",
ne, 1919.)
ay that instead of spending thou-
of rupees in pilgrimages, Hindus
ains may kindly use that money in
g *low-rent* houses, in opening *cheap*
and cloth shops, and in starting *free*
saries for the benefit of millions of
people, and thereby earn a multitude
ssings.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

agad, June 26.

"SWADESHI."

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The scheme promulgated by Mr. Gandhi in furtherance of the cause of Swadeshi is free from those objections and mischief to which it was open before it received the support and acceptance of the mercantile community. The decision of the proprietors of the Swadeshi shop to make only 5 per cent. profit we understand on the cost of the articles will be a real help and blessing especially to the poorer classes. Besides we shall not be deceived and fleeced but woudl obtain pure swadeshi cloth. No doubt the proprietors will not make undue profits but will try to make the cloth as cheap as possible. But the success of their intention will depend upon the way in which the millowners will deal with them. The latter in their turn will be at the mercy of the speculating proclivities of the cotton market. If the price of the cotton is raised as a result of speculation, it will ultimately reach on the selling price of the finished cloth. But if the price of cotton is controlled in the first instance the danger of the prices of finished product rising higher will be considerably minimised. To achieve this object the prices of cotton should not be allowed to be subjected to the fluctuations due to speculation. If Mr. Gandhi were to succeed in influencing to keep down the prices of cotton in the first instance, much good will accrue. If he cannot influence the transactions in the cotton market, which we fear he cannot, there is one course open to him. One who has been able so far to induce the proprietors of the Swadeshi concern to remain content with a small margin of profit will be able to do something which will be instrumental to bring about the desired result. We therefore beg humbly to suggest to him to use his influence to have a Syndicate of wealthy merchants formed to obtain cotton direct from the planters themselves without the intervention of middlemen and supply it to millowners at a reasonable price earmarking only a reasonable profit. The millowners should also be induced to supply to the shop cloth at a reasonable profit without craving for huge dividends. If this suggestion is taken up and carried into effect, the cloth ultimately will sell cheaper to the customer.—Yours, etc.

S. O. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, June 25.

SWADESHI VOW.

◆

The following is a list of further signatories to the Swadeshi Vow:—

Mr. Seni Arjan Lalji.
Mrs. Srimukhgaori Mehta.
Mr. Nandlal Chhaganlal Dalal.
Mr. Jethalal Amratlal.
Mr. Chhotalal Manekchand.
Mr. Bhao Rao Vaid.
Mr. Ishawardas Ichharam Masru.
Mrs. Ramibai Morarji Kamdar.
Mrs. Kantabai Jinabhai.
Mr. Jansari Khengar Motaji.
Mr. Ramji Nanji Mehta.
Mrs. Manigaori Mohanlal.
Mr. Umedshah Jayamalshih.
Mr. Ratnashih Dipshih Parmar.
Mr. Kashinath Vinayak.
Patel Bhanji Damodar.
Mr. Ramoo Bajirao Dhumani.
Mr. Shivlal Vardhaman [illegible].
Mr. Harishanker Narbheram.
Mr. Mashankar Mansukhram.
Mr. Abasbhoy Hasanbhoy.
Mr. Popatlal Damodar.
Mr. Govindram Ke[illegible].
Mr. Jamnadas Vrandavan.
Mr. Mohanlal Tribhovan Modi.
Mr. Pragji Liladhar.
Mr. Amratlal Naranji.
Mr. Jethalal Zaverchand.
Mr. Dhanesvar Motiram.
Mr. M. B. Sant[illegible].
Mrs. Ramebai [illegible] D. Kochar.
Mr. Bhanushankar Maganlal.
Mr. Rustamji Dosabhai Zariwala.
Mr. Krishnajee Prabhakar Khandilkar.
Mr. Damodar Vishwanath Gokhale.

"A PARSI POLITICAL UNION."

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged if you will give a corner to the following in your esteemed paper

Sometime back we were given to understand by the organisers of the Parsi Political Union that they were contemplating to organise the said Political Union for the betterment and furthering the progress of the Parsi Community in the study of modern politics; but to our utter regret no such movement has yet come into existance in spite of the fact that the activities of the present day Parsis in the field of politics are completely paralysed.

At this critical juncture, when our country is passing through dangerous hitches, it is but a sad thing to note the Parsi community remaining quiet over the present political situation of the country. Now the time has come when the Parsi community should endeavour to show to the world that they are keeping the best traditions of the Parsi community alive. and they will continue to do so for centuries together.

Why should not the leaders of the Parsi community—who have the interests of the community and the country at heart, organise a political union in the Parsi community, so that the interests of the present-day Parsis in the study of their adopted country INDIA—which has given shelter and support for years together, may be enlivened and enhanced?

When every community through its different political bodies lodged its emphatic protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, how regretful it is to see, then, the Parsi community mute over that drastic and coercive measure recently passed by the Government. Are the Parsis, I ask, satisfied with the present state of government?

I hope, therefore, that this humble appeal will go straight home to the leaders of the Parsi community and they will see their way to organise a political union in the Parsi community, which is the pressing need of the community.—Your, etc.,

UMRIGAR.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

◆

FURTHER SIGNATORIES TO APPEAL FOR RELEASE.

The following leading citizens of Ahmedabad have signed the petition sent to His Excellency the Viceroy for releasing Mr. Kolinath Roy, the Editor of the "Tribune."

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth.
Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai.
Mr. Vallabbhai J. Patel.
Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai.
Mrs. Sharda Mehta.
Mr. Balvantrai N. Kanuga.
Mr. Bhaskararao M. Mehd.
Mr. Tulsidas J. Parikh.
Mr. Kalidas J. Jhaveri.
Mr. Harilal N. Parekh.
Mr. Balvantrai P. Thakore.
Mr. Ganesh V. Manalankar.
Mr. Nathubhai M. Shah.
Mr. Fulshanker S. Desai.
Mr. Keshanaprasad C. Desai.
Mr. Hiralal T. Parekh.
Mr. Gokuldas D. Talati.
Mr. Fulchand B. Shah.

SALT AND SANITATION

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the question of the sanitation and the health of villages, I am inclined to draw attention of all concerned, even of Government to the question of the extended use of common salt—I mean its larger consumption by the public. I am led to this observation from seeing Leagues being established for the purpose and the use of salt being advocated for medical purposes. Assuming that salt is highly beneficial, both to man and cattle, I beg leave to request, through the medium of your journal, that Government might be graciously pleased to lessen the price of so valuable and needful an article. In former times, salt was very cheap and was abundantly used, but with the rise of prices there has been a great decrease in the consumption of the said commodity with the result that public health has suffered and the power to resist diseases has been lessened. Consequently there has been a sad deterioration in health and physique, facilitating the spread of diseases and making their attacks more destructive. I think public bodies, i.e., associations, sabhas etc., that seek to represent the interests of the public should bring these considerations to the notice of Government and request them to give thereto their serious attention.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar.

MUNICIPALITY AN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly three years ago the "Advocate of India" published a letter from me in which I said that I did not see why Catholic children, learning English, should not be helped from the Municipal Educational Fund in Bombay. The cutting of my letter was sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, by Mr. Anthony Francis Gomes of Bhayandar. Reminders have subsequently been sent by him and I believe by some other gentlemen. I think sufficient time has since elapsed and one is at a loss to understand the reason for so long a delay. I trust that these few lines will attract the attention of the Corporation. I would request its Catholic members to take up the question earnestly.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar.

OFFICIAL METHODS OF PUBLICITY.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last week of April I had occasion to complain about dilatory official methods of issuing Government publications, pointing out that no facilities had been provided by Government for the sale of copies of the Rowlatt Act and that not a single copy of it was then available at the Government Book Depot at Poona though the Act had been then several weeks' old. After a weary waiting about a fortnight ago I sent a reminder to the Superintendent Government Printing Press at Poona to which I received a reply on the 11th inst.:—"Copies of the Rowlatt Act have not yet been received from Calcutta." It was only on the 25th inst. i.e. nearly 3 months after the passing of the Act that I was informed that a copy would be sent to me on receipt of a certain further sum in private postage stamps. Can nothing be done, sir, to ensure a speedy circulation and sale of Government publications?" I have again to ask, why should the Government Central Book Depot have been removed from Bombay to Poona. It costs so much time and expense to get down Government publications to Bombay. An Act sold for an anna at Poona would cost a buyer from Bombay more than double the amount.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Bharucha Building,
Princess Street,
Bombay, June 27.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 30.

A storm is forming at head of the Bay. This has cut off the bay monsoon from India proper and caused rainfall from Arabian sea current to be chiefly confined to north of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma. west coast of the peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and Mysore.

The Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Moulmein, Rangoon, Diamond Island three inches, Tavoy four, Monywa, Myitkyina and Cox's Bazar one and a half, Darjeeling one, Balasore one and a half, Rawalpindi a quarter, Rajkot one and a half, Indore a half, Akola, Seoni, Chandra, Pachmarhi one, Ratnagiri one and a half, Marmagoa and Karwar two, Nizamabad one and a half, Hanamkonda three-quarters, Mercara and Cochin one.

The temperature is between six and thirteen degrees above the average at nearly all stations in Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall around head of the Bay.

KONKAN STEAMER SERVICE.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The helpless Konkania cannot be too grateful either to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye for his intended resolution in the Council or to you for ventilating a long-standing grievance.

No one, who has not been on board one of the Konkan steamers, can form the faintest idea of the worries of the passengers. The trouble of the Railway Third Class bears no comparison with those of even the second class in these steamers. Indeed, one cannot expect the same comforts in a steamer as in a railway journey; still the B. S. N. Company could, if it recognised human values, make vast improvements without much additional expediture As it is, the Company, in the absence of any effective competition, is totally regardless of the comfort, convenience and feelings of the passengers

In the first place that service is treacherously unpunctual. Steamers often leave the Bombay harbour long after the stated times: the state is far worse at the intermediate ports. The arrivals allow themselves the very liberal margin of four or five hours. The halts obey the caprice of the captain who often would not wait for the passengers to get in or get out. Miserliness in the use of coal is more often responsible for these delays than changes of weather. Frequently an intermediate port is passed over without previous notice. No notice is likewise given of occasional interuptions, for painting and repair, etc., of the continuation service in the creeks.

The steamers are as a rule overcrowded, especially during certain seasons. Hundreds of passengers, coming to the ports from distant places, most of them scantily provided with money and tiffin, have then to wait for days together before they can secure passages. At many a port they go to the steamer in lighters for a mile or two only to return disappointed. The despatch of special steamers is seldom announced by wires. Consequently the unfortunate passangers have to wait contunially at the harbours for fear of missing the special steamer if and when it comes. There are either no waiting-rooms or only apologies for these.

Then there is the problem of lifting the luggage! No port except Bombay has got licensed coolies: unlicensed ones naturally cannot come as far as the steamer. The passenger is left to shift for himself. Only in a few ports can be buy, at dictated rates, the help of the men on the lighters.

The little competition offered by the Swadeshi Co-operative Coy., considerably brought down the fares for these ports at which the new company's steamers touched, the fares for ports not thus subjected to competition remaining scandalously high. Lately, however, the two companies seem to have made a common cause of profiting: Since the beginning of the war the fare for Ratnagiri Second Class has gone up from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-1-0 and that for the third from 10 annas to nearly Rs. 2-8.

What is even more intolerable than all this is the rudeness of the Company's servants. Even the sweeper on board will swear at you for no fault of yours! Add to this the corruption that has been prevailing on a large and increasing scale.

But the filth in the steamer, especially in the third class, easily carries the palm. And here, if nowhere else, the passenger and the Company's servant heartily co-operate. The precious fumes from the sailor's kitchen contribute to heighten the effect.

To put it briefly, the present Konkan Steamer Service, with all its dehumanising influences, is a potent weapon in the hands of satan and one of the worst foes of civilisation. I may say from my own experience that the culture accumulated during a year is wasted away in a single day on one of these steamers.—Yours, etc.,

RATNAGIRIAN.

Bombay, June, 29.

ANOTHER RAILWAY SMASH.

◆

35 KILLED, 43 INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

KINANA, June 29.

At about 1/30 hours on the 29th No. 3 up-mail train from Delhi to Lahore collided with No. 111 up-goods-train at Kinana station between Rohtak and Jind. Thirty-five Indian passengers were killed and forty-three Indian passengers were injured. Two of the railway staff were killed. Three European passengers were slightly injured. The transhipment of passengers is proceeding.

The line is expected to be cleared for through traffic by midnight to-night. All injured persons have been brought from the scene of accident and have received medical attendance

THROUGH RUNNING RESUMED.

◆

(Associated Press.)

KINANA, June 30.

The line at Kinana was cleared and repaired at 22/15 hours to-day and through running has been resumed.

SEQUEL TO SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY.

◆

GROENER AND WEDEL RESIGN.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung" Groener, successor to Ludendorff is resigning, owing to the German acceptance of the treaty.

The "Kreuzzeitung" learns from Vienna that Wedel, the German Ambassador has resigned on account of the German acceptance.

MONSOON AT POONA.

◆

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 30.

The break of nearly a month which succeeded the first burst of the monsoon came to an end before noon to-day when it began to rain again in steady showers which promises to continue for some time.

DEPORTATION OF MR. HORNIMAN.

◆

PROTEST OF DADAR HOME RULERS' CLUB.

The following resolutions were passed by the Managing Committee of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club in one of its meetings:—

1. This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club, earnestly requests his Excellency the Viceroy to suspend the sentences of death passed on the accused by the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab till the enquiry which the Government is going to hold is properly executed.

2. This meeting is of opinion that the present Indian Reform Bill as introduced in the Parliament is wholly disappointing and unsatisfactory, and nothing short of the Delhi Congress demands will satisfy the present needs of the country.

3. This meeting protests against the way in which Mr. Kalinath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune," Lahore, was tried and sentenced, and further requests the Viceroy to grant the request made by him for clemency.

4. This meeting strongly condemns the unjustifiable deportation without trial of Mr. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and is firmly of opinion that this is wholly the result of gross misrepresentations, and as such requests the Viceroy to cancel the deportation order at once and restore his freedom in India.

5. This meeting views with alarm the recent epidemic of Press persecutions throughout India by forfeitures of securities already deposited and demands for new securities, and declares that while this policy will suppress the free expression of public opinion, it will, at the same time, fan the flame of bitterness and discontent in the land, which is already acute.

OPERATION OF PRESS ACT.

◆

KANARA PRESS SERVED WITH NOTICE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June, 29.

It is understood a notice has been served on the Keeper of the Kanara Press to show cause why he should not be asked to deposit a security under the Press Act. The notice is with reference to four articles published in the May issue of the "Everymans Review" published by the Kanara press.

"THE BHAVISHYA" AND PRESS ACT.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th June on page 16 you have reprinted from the "Home Ruler" a list of newspapers that have recently suffered under the Press Act. I beg to point out that the facts entered therein with regard to the "Bhavishya" of which I am the editor, are wrong. Firstly the "Bhavishya" is a Hindi weekly not a daily. Secondly the first security forfeited is Rs. 1,500 and not Re. 2,000. Thirdly the mention of "assurance of good conduct" in the last column is absolutely wrong. It is rather unfortunate that a misunderstanding on that point should have arisen in certain quarters. My words to the District Magistrate while filing a fresh declaration were to this effect and very nearly these.—"I still hold that the articles objected to by the Lieutenant Governor are absolutely inoffensive and I can say that as in the past so in the future no objectionable matters will be published in the paper." In fact I am thinking of appealing to the High Court against the order of the forfeiture of the first security.

Please give this letter a place in an early issue of your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDARLAL.

Sardar Griha Bombay June 29

P. S. The news has been rightly printed in the "Independent" of June 7th on page 7.

INSANITARY CHAWLS

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly print the following in your hospitable columns. You will also be doing a human act in printing this letter.

With reference to the correspondence published in your paper dated the 24th June 1919 under the signature of Mr. S. G. Gaitonde I have to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the following points regarding the insanitary condition of the chawl referred to therein and to request him to take the necessary steps to improve its sanitation.

1. More than two dozen fowls are kept in the open space in front of the chawl and being set at large they commit all sorts of nuisance and nothing is done to remove the dirt.

2. There is a privy close in front in a dilapidated condition and bad stink arising from it finds its way in the rooms.

3. All the privies in the chawl are in a bad condition water trickling from above.

4. The pipes and "mories" in the rooms are always choked up and nobody looks to their cleaning.

5. The tank at the back, newly erected to hold foul water, is always choked up and one can see germs jumping and swimming in it.

6. The wooden roof over the bathing place is crumbling down and water drops down from above.

7. The chawl was never oil painted since its erection.

On account of these nuisances the chawl has become most insanitary and it is consequently visited by all sorts of diseases. I would not have written this letter but as my frequent requests to the landlord have proved useless I am having recourse to the sympathetic columns of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Khanderao's Chawl,
Khola's Oart,
Girgaum Back Road.

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AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLAS
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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or whether you are liable to the DUTY
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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS,
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BOMBAY.
And 13, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

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Atmaram Mansion, Girgaum.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 1st July, 1919.

A DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

The reply of his Excellency the Governor to the deputation of rice merchants which waited on him last week must have been read with mixed feelings by the general public of Bombay and the Presidency at large. We wish it had been a deputation from the consuming public instead of dealers that had approached his Excellency, for, as he admitted, the interests of the consumers were primarily at stake more that any other interests. Sir George Lloyd's reply, therefore, had naturally to vary the emphasis laid on points raised in the rice merchants' memorial. The main grievance of these merchants was that the allotment of the import business under the control system had operated somewhat unfairly, inasmuch as it did not take into account the interests of the trading class who were carrying on the import trade all these years. The memorial had pointed out that out of the seven firms and individuals authorised to import rice, five were European millers of Rangoon, who, as a rule, had never imported rice into Bombay before the present control was established, and only two were Indian merchants, of whom one at least had no great experience of import trade. We do not think Sir George Lloyd's reply on this point is convincing enough. He excuses the injustice to the established trade on the ground that the bulk of the rice milling in Rangoon is done by the European rice millers and that "it greatly facilitates smooth working to do much of the import and distribution through the Bombay Agents of the millers." What evidence was there to show that Indian merchants already in the trade would not have been equal to the task? Why were not the leading rice importers of Bombay properly consulted before any arrangement was come to? From the facts disclosed in the memorial, it is difficult to get rid of the impression that undue haste was displayed to favour certain outside interests to the exclusion of the legitimate and established trade of Bombay. Sir George Lloyd, however, washes his hands, as it were, of the business by saying that the Food Commissioner with the Government of India is wholly responsible for the present arrangement and that he must be left to make his own selection of the best agencies. We trust, however, that if the situation does not improve and it is found that control will have to be exercised for a considerable length of time, the arrangement will be modified with a view to allowing the Bombay merchants to share in the legitimate profits of the trade No one denies the absolute need of control over the supply and distribution of rice, in the present circumstances, but we think that it can be exercised with less detriment to Bombay's established rice trade.

But these and other considerations affecting the trade certainly pale before the vital problem of affording relief to the consuming public of Bombay and the Presidency. We admit with Sir George Lloyd that as regards distribution of supplies in India there was no time to evolve an elaborate system and that perfect check was impossible for a considerable period. We also acknowledge that the scope for irregularities has gradually been narrowed down. But in view of recent disclosures and the widespread belief that preventible irregularities and transactions of an undesirable character still obtain, the public would have expected from the head of the Government an assurance that while proper safeguards were being devised to put down these irregularities and practices, enquiries would also be instituted into the past management or mismanagement. Sir George Lloyd's complete silence on this vital aspect of the question was extremely disappointing. Apart from this, we welcome Sir George Lloyd's suggestion that an effective remedy for the present unfair distribution of rice, as well as profiteering, should be found in multiplying cheap grain shops. The difficulty, as Sir George Lloyd says, is to ensure that those who apply for cheap grain shops do not use their advantages for profiteering at the expense of the people. But, may we ask what has become of the Ward Committees which were so much in evidence in days less strenuous than now? Surely these Committees, if they at all exist, or some other voluntary agencies which could be easily formed, can be utilised to devise a system of inspection and check over the cheap grain shops. The ordinary retail dealers also, about whose profiteering proclivities there is so much complaint, could be more vigilantly looked after by these agencies. Both the cheap grain shops and the retail shops should be compelled to put up in a prominent place on their premises notices in large and clear writing, especially in the vernaculars, giving the authorised retail prices of all the controlled articles for sale. The notices should also state that complaints regarding profiteering would be welcomed by the Director of Civil Supplies and immediately attended to. Periodical and surprise visits to the shops should be paid with a view to check profiteering and other irregularities.

That profiteering prevails to an enormous extent among the retail dealers cannot be doubted for a moment. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, whose letter we published yesterday, says he visited 159 shops in 74 different streets in Bombay, but nowhere could he purchase rice at the control rates. Everywhere 25 to 60 per cent. extra was charged for food-grains. Mr. Bharucha's experience is not an unusual one. It is abundantly clear that systematic profiteering is going on in the city which nullifies to a great extent the benefits of the control system which Government wish the consuming public to reap. Is it not the duty of Government to set up promptly an effective agency which would put a stop to the scandal? We do not think the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas is justified in his fears that public men in sufficient numbers would not be coming forward to help Government in putting down profiteering. What is needed is that Government, having introduced the control system, should themselves take the initiative and actively co-operate in devising a scheme to check profiteering by the distributing agencies. Finally we would urge that the Director of Civil Supplies should see that requests from *bona fide* merchants and individuals for concessions to enable them to open cheap grain shops are not kept unresponded to for weeks and months together.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTIEE.—II.

One feature characteristic of the administration of India, we have referred to already, is the deliberate policy of the authorities at "home" of deciding matters relating to the welfare of the people of this country from a distance, without giving proper weight to the views and the needs of those whose vital interests are concerned in the decisions that are taken. One would have thought that in this twentieth century, and particularly after the termination of the world-war, when there has been any amount of talk about self-determination, democracy, national aspirations, popular control of governments, and so forth, India's financial and currency future would be discussed in the country itself and determined mainly by its people, or, at least, in full consultation with them. We have, however, shown how the business of the inquiry of the Currency Committee, now sitting in London, is being managed and how Indian opinion, far from having the predominant voice, is being practically shut out from the investigation. If the contention is advanced that the subjects on which the Commitee is expected to pronounce an opinion, are of a technical character and therefore such as only experts are competent to discuss, we must say that there is no dearth in India of persons possessing the required qualifications and, what is more important, also representing the interests of the vast mass of the population.

The plea, however, that the matters to be discussed by the Committee are purely technical and that principles and policy are excluded from the inquiry, is absolutely unconvincing. The effects of the war on India's currency and exchange system and practice, and the modifications which it may be necessary to effect therein, are certainly not matters only for a technical treatment. They involve questions of principle that must be threshed out from all points of view if they are to be satisfactorily solved. The findings of the Chamberlain Commission cannot be taken as the last word on the basic principles of the Indian system, when five long years—and they were years of a world-war—have passed and have necessitated overhauling and reconstruction in so many directions. Even its undiscriminating supporters have had but rare occasions to commend the speed with which the administrative machinery of the Government in India is in the habit of moving. In other countries, problems connected with after-war finance, trade and industries were being discussed by committees long before the termination of hostilities was in sight. Our Currency Committee will commence regular work after the Peace Treaty has been signed. It will be recollected that about the time of the outbreak of the war the Government of India addressed local Governments and commercial bodies, inviting their opinions on the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission, whose report had been before the public for several months. The disturbance in financial and ecanomic conditions due to the war, prevented this discussion and expression of opinion. But the matter could have been and ought to have been taken up later, and we should have had a report or reports long before this on the future origanization of Indian trade, banking and currency. In the circular letters sent round by the Government of India five years ago, they observed: "In view of the fact that while some of those details are of a technical nature, *others intimately affected the commercial life of the country and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of witnesses, therefore, the Government of India consider it desirable to afford an opportunity to the local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country to submit an expression of opinion on any points to which they desire the special attention of the Government of India should be called,* before the latter transmit to the Secretary of State their own views on those portions of the report on which his lordship has consulted them." (Italics are ours).

The Government of India themselves recognised five years ago that the fact that the Chamberlain Commission did not visit India and that it examined only a limited number of witnesses, was a drawback which could be corrected only by giving people in this country, interested in the matter, an opportunity

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been restored to its normal state? If
so, it is a reason not for postponem
for an immediate enquiry into the

FINAL ACT IN WAR DRAMA.

◆

HISTORIC SCENE AT VERSAILLES.

HOW THE TREATY WAS SIGNED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Recd. 12 noon, June 30.

Versailles.—The glories of this old-time town were revived to-day on the occasion of the world-wide historic proceedings in connection with the signature of the peace treaty. The unforgettable day was invested with all befitting pomp. The streets were alive at an early hour with triumphal music marching of men, tramping of horses and sounding of drums and bugles. Huge crowds poured in from Paris in order to see the comings and goings of the distinguished personnages in the final act of the war drama.

The ceremony of signature took place at Chateau de Versailles in Salle des Glaces—a magnificent vaulted apartment of noble dimensions with bemirrored walls and no less magnificently decorated and furnished with art treasures of unsurpassable splendour. The centre of this Chamber was filled by a raised dais where luxurious accommodation was prepared for the chief participants. One end of the apartment was reserved for four-hundred distinguished spectators including the diplomats and naval and military authoriies. There were some ladies at the other end and an equal number of journalists. The scene was no less brilliant than dignified. The Allied plenipotentiaries assembled first, then the two German plenipotentiaries Muller,, Foreign Minister, and Bell, Minister of Communications, who, others failing, had consented to represent the fallen country for the depressing duty. The Hall was filled to the uttermost when at five past three M. Clemenceau opened the sitting The aged French Premier briefly said that the Allied and Associated Governments agreed to the conditions of peace signature and signified a solemn understanding to abide loyally and faithfully thereby.

AN INTERRUPTION.

M. Clemenceau then invited the members of the German Republic to sign first. A curious interruption from the German table was the cry almost the shout of "Reich Reich". M. Clemenceau corrected himself and said "Reich." The Germans then immediately rose and affixed their signature at 3-12 p.m., Bell first. Then President Wilson and the American delegation signed then Mr. Lloyd George and the British Delegation composed of Mr. Bonar Law Lord Milner Mr. Barnes and Mr. Balfour, then the French Italian and Japanese. All the signatures were affixed by 3-35 p.m. M. Clemenceau then declared the proceedings terminate.

A smile and a sigh of relief ran round the room as the German plenipotentiaries returned to their places after the signature. The fountains in the park played and the guns fired. The British dominion representatives sat next to the British delegation, who were seated on M. Clemenceau's left. The delegations after signing and sealing the main Treaty signed the protocol and the Rhine and Polish conventions. The British dominion representatives signed after the British delegation. They included Generals Smuts, and Botha, Mr. Montagu and the Maharaja of Bikanir. The ceremony was curiously unimpressive. The last signature was the Czecho-Slovak one. Then the guns were fired and sirens shrieked. M. Clemenceau President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George departed together and were hemmed in by cheering crowds while the guns continued to fire and the aeroplanes hummed above.

GERMAN PRESS ON PEACE TREATY.

◆

VALID AS LONG AS ALLIES' POWER LASTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON June 25.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

Commenting on the Peace Treaty "Vorwaerts" significantly declares that the peace is due to compulsion and therefore valueless. The "Germans," says "Vorwaerts", "will never forget the injury they have suffered and the peace will be valid only as long as the power which dictated it lasts."

GERMAN SPIRIT IN SIGNING TREATY.

◆

SINKING OF SHIPS—A TYPICAL CASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON June 25.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

In the course of an interview M. Clemenceau emphasised that the sinking of the German ships exemplified the spirit in which the Germans were signing. It would be necessary to retain sufficient troops to ensure strict observance by Germany of the peace conditions which must be promptly carried out.

LIFTING OF BLOCKADE AND RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

◆

NOT UNTIL TREATY IS RATIFIED BY ALLIED PARLIAMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, June 28.

Recd. 1-5 p.m., June 30.

The Havas Agency states:—The signature of the Treaty will by no means lift the

(Continued on page 8.)

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT HAMBURG

◆

DUE TO SPARTACIST ACTIVITIES.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Hamburg.—Martial Law has been proclaimec owing to serious disturbances arising from food adulteration and the Spartacist activity in which a number of casualties has taken place. The Spartacists gained possession of the main railway station which, however, was recaptured by the Citizen Guards.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE IN BERLIN.

◆

TRAFFIC ON IMPORTANT LINES STOPPED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Berlin.—The traffic on several important lines has ceased owing to the railwaymen's strike, the extent of which is unkown.

3,000 TELEPHONE OPERATORS STRIKE WORK.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Berlin.—Further disturbances took place last night in the Moabit quarter. There was machine-gunning last night in Alexander Platz. Three thousand telephone operators have struck and the offices are occupied by troops.

SEQUEL TO ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE TREATY.

◆

ROWDY DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

Berlin.—There were rowdy midnight demonstrations arising out of acceptance of the Peace Treaty. The mob assaulted and robbed pedestrians and maltreated soldiers and there was repeated firing from roofs. Soldiers cleared Alexander Platz. Bands of robbers plundered shops near the Stettin railway station and attacked arriving travellers, held up tramcars and deprived passengers of pocket books even taking rings off women's fingers. Later 4,000 workmen in the Gruenewald railway workshops struck. Troops are protecting the railway station.

HAMBURG CONTROLLED BY INSURGENTS.

◆

LONDON. June 26

Recd. 11-30 p.m.. June 30.

Berlin.—A telegram from Hamburg states insurgents now completely control Hamburg whither Lettow Vorbeck has been ordered to proceed with a strong force to restore order.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE.

◆

FIRST REQUIREMENT: FULFILMENT OF TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

Berlin 24.—The Government has issued a proclamation to the German people stating that the first requirement is the fulfilment of Treaty obligations, the second is work and the third is faithfulness to duty. The only way out of the darkness of this Treaty is the preservation of the Empire and the nation by unity and work.

ERZBERGER FLEES TO ERFURT.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Weimar correspondent says a detachment of the Landesjaeger proceeded to the Castle and demanded Erzberger because they wanted to hang him, but Erzberger had already fled to Erfurt.

GERMAN MINISTERS' PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE.

◆

"MAKE ALL EFFORTS TO FULFIL TREATY."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11 30 p.m., June 30.

Ebert, Bauer and other ministers have issued a proclamation to the German people that all efforts must be directed to the fulfilment of the Treaty. The Proclamation recognises the embitterment of the troops at Germany's trial but if internal order is not preserved then millions of Germans will be delivered to the terror of occupation. The only way out of the darkness of the Treaty is the preservation of the [illegible] and the National Assembly thr[illegible] unity and work.

SINKING OF GERMAN FLEET.

◆

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NOTE TO GERMANY,

"ALLIES WILL EXACT REPARATION."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 30.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau in a note to the German delegation says the sinking of the Fleet at the Scapa Flow is a violation of Articles Twenty-three and Thirty-nine of the armistice and an act of gross bad faith. It is open to the Allies to bring before Military tribunals the individuals responsible for the destruction of the ships. The Allies are also justified in taking measures to secure reparation for the loss. Furthermore, the sinking of the Fleet is a deliberate breach of the peace terms in advance. It is not an isolated act, the bringing of French flags in Berlin being also a breach of the peace terms. consequently the Allies take note of these signal acts of bad faith and will exact necessary reparation when investigations are completed. Any repetition of such acts must have most unfortunate effect on the future operation of the Treaty which the Germans are about to sign.

He asks how Germany can complain of fifteen years occupation or of postponement of her admission to the League of Nations, if she encourages or permits such deliberate violations of written engagements. She cannot complain if the Allies fully use the powers conferred by the Treaty particularly Article 429. if she deliberately violates its provisions.

SCUTTLING OF GERMAN SHIPS

◆

COUNCIL OF THREE DISCUSS RESPONSIBILITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12 noon, June 30.

Paris.—The Council of three to-day discussed the scuttling of the German ships in the Scapa Flow and fully examined all the facts relative to the proceedings when the armistice was signed. The following summarises the official explanation. The British Admiralty and the Government strongly urged surrender. The French military authorities, however, did not consider surrender absolutely necessary for the purposes of the armistice which they were most anxious to conclude owing to the most serious loss of life daily on the western front. They considered that insistence on surrender might delay the armistice which despite rumours to the contrary Marshal Foch desired as keenly as anyone. The American Admiral Benson supported the French view. A compromise was ultimately reached providing that the internment should be in a British port. Great Britain was obviously not responsible in connection with the scuttling.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO EXACT FULL REPARATION.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON. June 25.

Recd. 12 midnight, June 29.

Paris.—Minister Leygues to-day informed the Naval Committee of the Chamber that he had immediately acquainted M. Clemenceau about the destruction of the German Fleet demanding compensation for the French Navy. He added that the Council of Four were deliberating on the matter

Minister Leygues said France was determined to exact from Germany the most complete reparation for the violation of the armistice.

THE PACT OF LONDON.

◆

ITALIAN GOVT. FIRM IN DEMAND FOR APPLICATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

Rome.—In the Senate Signor Tittoni said the Government remained firm in demand for the application of the pact of London. He said Italy's foreign policy must henceforth be a popular policy. He would seek the Allies consent to communicate to Parliament the text of the pact of London They would defend Italy's just cause most vigorously and tenaciously believing that the Allies attached value to Italy's friendship as Italy valued theirs. The compensation offered by Great Britain Africa was satisfactory but that offered by France should be increased.

BOARD OF TRADE.

◆

BILL INTRODUCED FOR INSURANCE BUSINESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgman introduced a bill to-day enabling the Board of Trade to undertake the insurance business involving exceptional risk with the object of re-establishing the oversea trade.

IMPERIAL INVESTIGATIONS BOARD.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 9-15 p.m., June 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Macveagh, Mr. W C. Bridgeman stated that an Imperial Investigations Board was being established in accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Conference in 1918, and any question of the improvement of Imperial Shipping Communications would be dealt with by it.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

◆

A MOMENTONS SESSION.

STRIKES VS. PARLIAMENT ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

The Labour Party Conference opened at Southport to-day and is regarded as the most important in the history of the movement.

The chairman in an inaugural address condemned the political strike and urged the British extremists to give parliamentary methods a fair chance.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Smillie representing the "Triple Alliance" took exception to the paragraphs in the Executive's report condemning the movement in favour of direct industrial action in order to overthrow the Government's policy and Mr. Smillie moved that the paragraphs be referred back to the Executive, but on an appeal by Mr. Henderson Mr. Smillie withdrew the motion which would come up more formally later.

The Conference passed a resolution protesting against the Government's action in preventing certain French delegates attending the Conference, also protesting against the Canadian Government's attempt secretly to deport the British-born Labour leaders for participating in the recent industrial dispute in the Dominion and urging the Imperial Government to use its influence to prevent the Canadian Government proceeding with such steps.

ADMISSION OF GERMANY TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS URGED.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

The Labour Conference unanimously passed a resolution moved by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald urging the speedy admission of Germany to the League of Nations and immediate revision by the League of Nations of the Clauses of the Treaty which are inconsistent with the conditions on which the armistice was concluded.

The Conference also passed a resolution favouring conscription of wealth.

FRENCH DELEGATES TO LABOUR CONFERENCE.

◆

NOT ALLOWED TO ATTEND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Paris.—M. Longuet, Deputy for Seine, and M. Froissard, Secretary of the Socialist Party, left here on Monday to attend the Labour Party Conference at Southport on June 25th. On arrival at Folkestone they were notified that they would not be permitted to proceed and they returned to Boulogne. The other French delegates and Swedish and Italian delegates were allowed to proceed.

WHY THEY M [illegible] LIVERED.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Shortt said six French delegates to the Southport Conference were detained pending enquiries. They were subsequently allowed to proceed but two preferred to return to France. The detention was due to allegations which it was absolutely impossible to ignore. (Cheers.)

Mr. Green observed that Longuet had been notoriously pro-German during the war.

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

Paris.—Reuter authoritatively learns that when Mr. Lloyd George's attention was directed to the matter he immediately instructed the delegates to be no longer detained subject to their giving certain assurances to which the delegates immediatly agreed.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN CANADA.

◆

WINNIFIG STRIKE CALLED OFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Winnipeg.—The general sympathetic strike, which has been proceeding since May 15th, has been called off.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH FORCES IN PRESIA.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

Replying to Rt. Rev. Hon. Edward Glyn in the House of Commons Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that owing to great improvement in the situation in Persia the British forces there had already been largely reduced and he hoped all the forces in Fars would be withdrawn as soon as possible.

RE-OPENING OF CASINOS AT OSTEND AND SPA.

◆

BELGIAN DEPUTIES REJECT THE BILL

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

Brussels.—By 81 votes to 41 the Deputies have rejected the bill for reopening the casinos at Ostend and Spa.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIAN REFORMS.

◆

NEED FOR SYMPATHY AND CO-OPERATION.

HIS HOPE FOR STEADY PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Recd. 1-5 p.m., June 30.

Being detained in Paris, Mr. Montagu was unable to attend the conference at the National Liberal Club to discuss the constitutional reforms in India, but wrote emphasising the need for close sympathy, understanding, goodwill and comradeship between the Britons and the Indians and expressing confidence that a measure abundantly effectuating our pledges to India would be secured.

Mr. Montagu declared that if the Indians set themselves to master the lessons of responsibility and to undertake the new task in a spirit of sympathy and co-operation with the great service through the instrumentality of which India had been brought through this hopeful period in her history, they might be assured that the British people would watch over the experiment without impatience or narrow criticism. He was confident that if the proposals now before Parliament were enacted fears would be dissipated and steady progress would be assured.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S MARKET REPORT.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

Messrs. Montagu's report says: The market is not robust. The fall in price is due to the abatement of China Demand. The Shanghai Exchange is 5s. 3½d.

DISTURBANCES IN SINGAPORE

◆

OWING TO ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT BY CHINESE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

The War Office states that disturbance broke out in Singapore on the 19th owing to anti-Japanese boycott by the Chinese population, the rioters among whom caused considerable damage throughout the day and night. The Governor proclaimed Martial Law on the 20th, the Australian warship Sydney's departure was cancelled, and landing parties were sent ashore to assist in keeping order. Quiet was reported on the 21st and business is being resumed. Three Chinese and one Japanese were killed and a number slightly injured.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINT

◆

BILL FOR ESTABLISHMENT PASSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON June 26.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

A telegram from Cape Town dated the 19th says the House of Assembly passed the third reading of the Bill authorising the establishment of a South African Mint to coin the whole of the gold output.

The prominent merchant Jagger in a powerful speech affirmed that the establishment of the Mint would save the gold industry half a million sterling annually in freight and insurance of gold shipments. The gold output of some thirty millions sterling would be minted in the Union and the Gold Mining Companies would pay coins into their banks. The surplus gold of South Africa would largely benefit the South African exporter and the exchange rate from South Africa to London would advance to 12/6 or 15. Every saving would also help the low grade mines.

RIOTS IN PENANG.

◆

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON. June 30.

The Penang riots were slight in comparison with similar happenings in Singapore where the cause was anti-Japanese boycott culminating on June 19th (Thursday) in attacks on shops and individuals. The police had to fire on the mobs and several Chinese and Tamils were killed and wounded. Captain Chancellor, Inspector-General of Police was struck on the head with a heavy stick, but though dazed by the blow he remained on duty. Placards inciting the Chinese to attack the Japanese were posted, but they were speedily removal.

Anti-Japanese feeling in Singapore is very bitter and the Manchester Regiment stationed here had to be called out to assist the police and the S. V. C. movement spread to Penang where it developed into food riots owing to high prices. The shops of prominent Chinese who had been fined for profiteering were attacked and had to be defended by the police. In more than one instance rice shops were looted and grain wasted. All work was suspended at the docks. The articles of obstruction thrown were beams, police, etc., and when these were removed, volunteers proceeded to another spot and replaced them. The situation in Singapore on Saturday 21st June and Sunday the 22nd had improved owing to a show of military force and the Manchesters who were taken on the streets at the beginning of the boycott came out in reduced numbers.

At least six deaths were reported up to 22nd June and a large number of wounded and injured. Many arrests have been made for carrying weapons. Leaders exhorted their countrymen to confine their action to the boycott of Japanese articles and to desist from destroying goods. The Japanese Consulate was strongly guarded.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

◆

AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 30.

In celebration of the signing of the Peace treaty, a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Ridge, Simla, this morning, and peals of bell were rung from different churches. All shops and business houses were decorated with flags of the Allies, the Union Jack being prominent.

AT LUCKNOW.

◆

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 30.

A royal salute was fired here on the conclusion of the Peace, and shops were beflagged.

The Rev. Norman Bennet, Civil Chaplain, preached a special sermon at Christ Church, last night. He said it was a bitter peace for the enemy, but they had earned it by forsaking God.

AT BANGALORE.

◆

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE June 30.

The news of the signing of the Peace Treaty was announced by the firing of 101 guns by the Brigade Artillery this morning. An announcement was also made in some of the churches yesterday.

AT TRIVANDRUM.

◆

TRIVANDRUM, June 30.

On receipt of Official intimation of the signing of the Peace Treaty last evening, though Sunday, prompt action was taken to announce the welcome news to mofussil offices of the State. According to instructions the celebration was confined to the hoisting of flags over buildings, and bells in different Christian churches were rung, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired early this morning.

AT POONA.

◆

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 30.

The signature of the Peace Terms by Germany was announced this morning by the firing of a salute by field artillery at Kirkee.

AT NAGPUR.

◆

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 30.

The signing of the Peace Treaty was announced here to-day by an artillery salute from the Saifabad Fort and the hoisting of flags amidst great rejoicings among the people. Business men are discussing the future tone of the expert market, especially cotton, linseed and cotton seed.

AT AGRA.

◆

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, June 30.

The news of the Peace Treaty having been signed caused great rejoicings here. A band played gay tunes and there was loud cheering in all directions.

AT LIMBDI.

◆

(From a Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, June 30.

A public meeting was held this evening in the high school building under the chairmanship of Shri Yuvraja Saheb to offer congratulations and thanksgiving on the signing of the Peace Treaty. Shri Yuvraja Saheb winding up the proceeding said that truth and righteousness have at last proved victors and given the death blow to German militarism. To-day is observed as a general holiday. Throughout the State yesterday all public buildings were decorated with flags and a salute of one hundred guns fired.

2ND JULY—PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN MADRAS.

◆

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 30.

A Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary declares that 2nd July shall be a public holiday in celebration of the signing of the Peace.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now as the Peace has been signed we shall all be thinking as to how to celebrate it. We all hope a committee will soon be formed who will take up the question. We were all once learning in school. Therefore the first idea that strikes us is about schools. Last time when the Armistice celebrations were held the children were given small packets of sweets which were not relished so we hope this time a similar blunder will not be made, and all the children will be given nice presents and souvenirs, for the like of the last war is not to take place for years to come at least.—Yours, etc.,

FOREWARNING.

Bombay June 30.

Official and Personal.

◆

Their Excellencies attended the Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor who is now on a short tour to Ahmednagar and Sholapur will arrive this morning at Ahmednagar.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, has returned to Bangalore from Madras, and he will assume charge on the 14th July. Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, the present Dewan will probably take furlough or revert to British service.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd left Ganeshkind on Monday night on a short tour which embraces Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and an A. D. C. are accompanying the Governor.

PTURE BETWEEN PO-
S AND UKRAINIANS.

UNGARY'S ATTITUDE

ELAKUN PLAYING DOUBLE GAME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., June 30.

uter learns authoritatively that the armis- recently reached between the Poles and Ukrainians has been ruptured and war inues. The Poles at Avir and Petliura co-operating with the Bolsheviks under an instigation. Although many Jews killed and wounded at Vilna, Pinsk and au in course of street fighting the En- 's representatives at Warsaw agree that eports were grossly exaggerated and in no correspond to facts.

e attitude of Hungary arouses gravest ision. The nationalist elements are in- ed by the Bolshevik, Samueli, Lenin's Mos emissary. Opposed to the Hungarians' mander Von Boehm's expressed willing- ocomply with Allied demands Bela Kun idently playing a double game and is at- ting to cover the failure to comply with Entente's demands by specious uncon- d stories of Czech attacks while prepar- a sudden shattering blow against Czecho- akia relying on its success to preserve him the consequences of disobeying the Allies' ns.

DENIKIN'S ADVANCE.

SHEVIK'S SERIOUS SITUATION ON GORITH FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., June 30.

uter learns that Denikin's advance up t June, resulted in freeing seventy thou- square miles and the capture of fifty sand prisoners, thirty, guns, seven hun- machineguns and two hundred locomo- . It is estimated that the re-conquered tories will yield Denikin a quarter of a on recruits, which is considerably more his present force.

nikin mis now sixty miles fro khan and has reached the Don, miles North-west of Tsaritsin. He reached Pavlograd thirty miles from erinouslav and is threatening the railway ections of the Soviet troops in the Crimea hurriedly evacuated Fiodosia and retir- wards the isthmuses connecting Crimea the mainland of Russia. The whole situa- on the South front is becoming increas- serious for the Bolsheviks. The whole e valuable coal basin of Donetz whence oviet drew most of the coal for railways in ia is now in Denikin's hands. Moreover, kin's advance combined with Cham's in Ukraine will result in depriving the Bol- ks of the most fertile granary in Russia will not be entirely compensated by the t of Koltchak from the rich Kama

IERMAN OPPOSITION TO POLISH AUTHORITY.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June, 26.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 30.

a note to the German delegation on the t of German opposition to the establish- of Polish authority in certain territor- signed to Poland by the Peace Treaty emenceau says the German Government e held strictly responsible for the with- l of all troops and officials indicated by llied Commission and in the event of disturbances in resistance of the Treaty no assistance for insurgents be allowed s the new frontier into Poland.

note quotes a letter intercepted by the me Polish Command which runs: , 21st June. The Government will sign heless Horsing will proclaim for Silesia Veg for West and East Prussia war t the East. The Government will offi- declare its opposition but will unoffi- support their action by every means." g telegraphed to-day saying "send my arcel to Breslau." Horsing and Weg mmissioners for Silesia and West and russia respectively."

ERCEPTED MESSAGE IN POLAND.

RMAN PLOT OF WAR IN THE EAST DIVULGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

Supreme Polish Command has in- M. Clemenceau that it has inter- a telegram in Silesia emanating from cial German sources promising nment support for war which will be med in the East by the Prussian Commissioners in Silesia, East Prus- d West Prussia. The Polish Com- emphasises that the Germans are lready preparing to violate the peace ions.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

TION OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest that the election of the People's Com- ssaries by the Soviet executive is as fol- lows:—

President of the Governing Council—Alex- ander Garbae.
Foreign Affairs—Bela Gun.
Army—Belaszante.
Interior—Landler.

MEMORANDUM RE: FUTURE OF TURKEY.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

PARIS.—The Turkish delegation has informed the Secretariat of the Peace Conference that it will submit on Monday or Tuesday a memorandum relating to the future of Turkey.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN EGYPT.

DESPATCH POSTPONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood and Captain Benn Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that on the advice of General Allenby the Government had decided to postpone the despatch of the Commission to Egypt until early autumn. Meanwhile General Allenby was appointing a Commission in Egypt to collect evidence which would be useful to the Commission when it arrived. The composition of the commission was not yet definitely determined.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN SILESIA.

TROOPS READY TO SEIZE DABROVA COALFIELDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

Reuter learns from a Polish Official source that German factories in Upper Silesia are incessantly turning out munitions and that the Germans are sending many *agents provocateurs* to stir up trouble in Silesia.

German troops are ready to seize the rich coalfields at Dabrova and the Poles are feverishly preparing to resist. Women and children are assisting in trench-digging.

PIECES OF NELSON PLATE.

PRESENTED TO FLEET BY DUKE OF SOMERSET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., June 30.

A deputation of the Navy League headed by the Duke of Somerset yesterday handed to Mr. Walter Long at the Admiralty certain pieces of the Nelson plate as gift to the Fleet from an annonymous donor. The Duke of Somerset said the plate was used by Nelson on board the Victory till the day of his death. The Admiralty selected a number of ships which prominently participated in the war to receive the plate including the Queen Elizabeth, the Revenge, the Iron Duke, the Emperor of India, the King George Fifth, the Orion, the Inflexible, the Lion, the Lord Nelson, the Birmingham, the Sydney and the Carmania. The last named was included owing to its gallant fight with Cap Trafalgar.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWBURY CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

The result of the Newbury Cup:—

Arion	1
Lake Van	2
Jutland	3

Five ran. Won by five lengths. a head. Betting: 5 to 2 against Arion. 100 to 8 against Lake Van. 2 to 1 against Jutland.

ENGLISH RACES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

The result of the Northumberland Plate:
(1) Trestle,
(2) Tom Pepper,
(3) Ramda.
Six ran.
Won by one and half lengths, five length.
Betting at start: 6 to 1 against Trestle, 7 to 4 against Tom Pepper, 7 to 4 against Ramua.

CRICKET AT HOME.

GENTLEMEN BEAT AUSTRALIANS BY A BIG MARGIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

The Gentlemen of England to-day beat the Australians by an innings and 133 runs.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT LEVESON-GOWER'S TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

Cricket:—Cambridge beat Leveson-Gower's team by ten wickets.

FINAL ACT IN WAR DRAMA.

(Continued from page 7.)

blockade or free the German prisoners now in the Allied hands. These matters can only be considered when the Treaty has been ratified by the German Parliament and the Allies.

VON HINDENBURG'S ATTITUDE.

HONOURABLE FALL PREFERABLE TO IGNOMINIOUS PEACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

BERLIN.—Replying to a request by the Minister of Defence on the 22nd for a statement of his attitude in view of the Entente's rejection of the German reservations, Von Hindenburg stated that if hostilities were resumed the Germans would be able to re-conquer the province of Posen and maintain the frontiers on the East but could hardly reckon on success in the West. A favourable issue was therefore very doubtful, but as a soldier he must prefer an honourable fall to an ignominous peace.

VON. HINDENBERG LAYS DOWN CHIEF COMMAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

A message from Kolberg says that Hindenburg in his letter to Ebert announcing his resignation says:—"On the conclusion of peace I lay down the Chief Command."

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN U. S. AND FRANCE.

TO BE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 28.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., June 30.

The Havas Agency states:—It is probable that the Treaty of Alliance pledging the United States to come to the aid of France should Germany make another unprovoked attack may be signed by President Wilson to-day. If the Treaty is not ready Mr. Lansing will sign it later. The Treaty will remain in force until France is convinced that the League of Nations offers sufficient protection.

REPARATION TO BELGIUM.

FOUR POWERS TO TAKE OVER GERMAN BONDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

PARIS.—The Council of Four has approved the granting of priority to Belgium in the reparations payable by Germany amounting to two and a half billion francs. The Council has confirmed the plan to wipe out Belgium's war debt through the substitution of the German bonds for Belgian obligations.

Subject to Parliamentary approval the four Great Powers will take over the German bonds which Germany has contracted to hand to Belgium in reimbursement of all the sums which Belgium was compelled to borrow through the violation of the Treaty of 1839.

ADMIRAL BEATTY AND MARSHAL JOFFRE.

RECEIVE D. C. L. OF OXFORD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 30.

On the occasion of Oxford University conferring the degree of Doctors or Civil Law upon Admiral Beatty and Marshal Joffre to-day there was an imposing ceremony. Lord Curzon presided and a most distingunished gathering included General Pershing, Field Marshal Haig, Sir Henry Wilson, Generals Weymes, Monash, and Hoover.

Subsequently the Freedom of the City was conferred on Admiral Beaty who said that the Scapa sinkings although a fiasco could not fail to provoke the sense of humiliation in the minds of those who had nobly striven to acquire the fruits of the victory. All thinking people would realise that no part of the blame could justly be attributed to those on whose behalf he was receiving this great honour.

MARSHAL JOFFRE INVESTED WITH ORDER OF MERIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 30.

The King to-day invested Marshal Joffre with the Order of Merit

RATE FOR IMPORTED GOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 30.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

Queries have recently appeared in newspapers regarding the new rates at which, in consequence of the rise in exchange, imported gold acquired by Government under the Gold Import Act 22 of 1917, will now be paid for. These rates were duly published in the Finance Department Notification No. 1355/F dated 30th May, 1919, and public attention was drawn to them in a Press Communique issued on the same date. They are Rs. 12-4-6 per sovereign and for other descriptions of gold, Rupee one per every 920,115 graine troy of fine gold.

"TIMES" ON THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

"AMIR'S REPLY--CONTENTIOUS AND TRUCULENT."

AN AFGHAN MISSION TO BOLSHEVIKS!

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON. June 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 30.

The "Times" says it does not share the apparent complacency of the Government of India as regards the Ameer's reply which appears contentious and even truculent.

The "Times" emphasises the grievousness of the Ameer's offence. It points out that a mission from the Ameer is at present proceeding to Tashkent and says it can well understand that the Government of India is willing to go a long way to restore peace, but in view of what has happened it does not see how the Government can receive the peace delegation unless Ameer Amanulla disavows the simultaneous mission to the Bolsheviks.

WAR WITH AFGHANISTAN,

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

The following further offers have been received by the Government of Bombay in connection with the present hostilities with Afghanistan:—

Telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar dated the 4th June 1919:—Offering to place at the disposal of Government fifty beds at his capital for the sick wounded Indian soldiers.

Telegram from the Chief Aundh, dated the 26th May 1919:—Expressing his loyalty and placing all available resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Telegram from the Chief of Phaltan, dated the 28th May 1919:—Offering his personal services and placing the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. 1950-B, dated the 20th June 1919:—Forwarding a letter from Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, expressing his loyalty and placing his resources at the disposal of Government.

Telegram from Pranshankar Kanji, recruiting preacher, Bhavnagar, offering his assistance in connection with the war.

Letter from the Secretary, Loyal Association of the Muhammadan community, Poona, dated the 1st June 1919:—Forwarding Resolution passed at the meeting of the community assuring Government of their cooperation in connection with the Afghan war.

Telegram from the President, Khoja Ismailia Council, Karachi, dated the 5th June 1919:—Forwarding a resolution passed at meeting of the Khoja Ismailia Jamat, Karachi, affirming its loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and offering the assistance of the community in connection with the war.

Letter from the Honorary Peshakar, Anjuman Hidayate Islam, Malegaon, dated th 22nd May 1919:—Expressing their displeasure at the action of the Amir and assuring their cooperation.

Letter from Kazi Sayed Enayattullah Khan dated the 12th May 1919:—Forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting of the Muhammadan community of Ahmednagar, condemning the action of the Amir and expressing their loyalty and their desire to cooperate with Government.

Letter from Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Wasif, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Malegaon, dated the 15th May 1919:—Offering his services to Government in connection with the war.

Letter from Mr. V. L. Irabato, President of the Special Meeting of the Telugu community, Sholapur, dated the 20th May 1919:—Forwarding a resolution condemning the action of the Amir and assuring Government of their loyalty and cooperation.

Telegram from the Indi Public, Kaladji Dharwar, dated the 30th May 1919:—Forwarding a resolution passed at a public meeting condemning the action of the Amir and expressing their loyalty to Government.

Letter from Mr. Samad Khan, President of a meeting of the Afghan residents of Bombay, held at Noor Baugh, Mazagon, Bombay, on 24th May 1919:—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting, affirming that they have no sympathy with the action of the Amir and assuring Government of their loyalty.

Letter from Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, Belgaum, dated the 24th May 1919:—Offering his assistance in connection with the war.

Letter from Dr. P. N. Daroowalla, Barrister-at-Law, dated the 14th May 1919:—Offering his services in connection with the hostilities with Afghanistan

Letter from Pirzada Syed Sadruddin H. Dargawalla of Nawsari dated the 13th May 1919:—Expressing his loyalty and readiness to place his services at the disposal of Government.

EVACUATION OF CZEHO-SLOVAKIA.

DEMANDED BY ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., June 30.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that M. Clemenceau has telegraphed to the Hungarian Government that the Allies have charged the Commander-in-Chief of the Czecho-Slovak Army, General Pell, to arrange for the evacuation of Czecho-Slovakia. Full compensation will be demanded for the unlawful damage. After the evacuation the Allies request the Rumanian armies to evacuate Hungary under similar conditions. General Pell has directed cessation of hostilities by June 24th and complete evacuation by June 28th. The Hungarian Commander, General von Boehm, has declared his readiness to fulfil the conditions.

SIGN.NOF PEACE TREATY.

LORD ELMSFORD'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 30.

The follo is the text of Lord Chelmsford's messato the people of India on the signing of tPeace Treaty.

"His Majes gracious message on the signing of the P will appeal to all hearts in India. Thetory for which we have all fought so lond so strenuously is now secured. Gery's attempt to enslave the world has fa; she has accepted unconditionally the t dictated by the Allies and her power for is broken. The people of India have bo their part in the struggles and suffering war and I call upon them now to rejoic a victorious peace. May it strengthen bonds of the Empire which have knitted held us together through anxious years bring new and enduring happiness to tl. Such an epoch in our history calls fcateful celebration and days will be set a for thanksgiving and rejoicing throug the length and breadth of India in whichry subject of His Majesty, soldier and civ, old and young, rich and poor, alike may in commemorating the triumphant Peacich under the mercy of Providence has vouchsafed to us."

KING'S MAGE TO EMPIRE,

(Asted Press:)
SIMLA, June, 30.

Before a parac officers and the staff of the Army Headqrs to-day the Commander-in-Chief His Majesty the King-Emperor's messa the Empire.

ADRAS.

(Assoc Press.)
ADRAS, June, 30.

The official annment of the signing of the Peace took this morning when salutes were fired ramparts of Fort St. George and the Jack was hoisted on the Fort flagst Business centres of the city presented festive appearance today, being deco with flags. The day is being observed general military holiday.

CELEB AT CALCUTTA.

(A Press.)
LCUTTA, June 30.

The firing of te of one hundred and one guns the ramparts Fort William this mo hoisting of the Allied flags spec the Union Jack in all public buildings, and business houses, and peals of chus indicated the joy felt by the inhab of Calcutta over the signing of P Party, revelry and mirth at different last night and today also showed relief felt at the conclusion of Pea

YACHTINAGEDY IN MAS.

(AssocPress.)
DRAS, June 30.

A sad yachting ty occurred on Saturday evening dras resulting in the drowning of nander W. R. B. Douglas. Deputy Ctor of the Port. Yacht Tom Tith Mr. W. W. Robinson, Traffic M of the Port Trust, and Commanouglas and two lascars left the sailin at Springhaven about 5 o'clock for a outside the harbour. After they gone about two miles a strong gust wind caught the Tom Iim as she king a turn. She heeled over and the ts were thrown out. Commander D managed to keep afloat with the a life buoy and the rest clung to the Dusk in one of the lascars ven a and was told to carry ssage a steamer which was an outside the harbour. Commander las was still swimming although the of the party could not see him. Mi nson shouted out for him but got n. The lascar was able to reach the nly at 8 p.m. to give alarm. A dred nd Madras police search parties we to the rescue, but not till 2 o'clock on morning. They found the survivor Robinson and a lascar and there w trace of Commander Douglas. search for Commander Douglas tinued but without success.

(Continued from 6.)

cates the imperative nec r an adequate provision of a fodd ve against times of scarcity, as it ha clearly demonstrated that the failu rains in this Presidency is inevita wed by scarcity of fodder; and in f the immense economic loss invol a serious depletion in agricultural e hope that after we emerge out of sent difficulties, Your Excellency's ment will be able to devise adequate es for conserving and extending s f fodder in the nature of a reserve such calamities. We recognise th a measure may possibly cause som ial loss, but we feel confident that it viewed solely as an insurance pre against famine and due weight will b to the condition of the ryot and his al lack of capital.

In conclusion we once mor Your Excellency for the present vi beg to assure Your Excellency that l give our fullest co-operation in th nuous efforts which Government are to help the people. It would h n us great pleasure to welcome H llency Lady Lloyd if it were possibl Her Excellency to be here to-day hope, however, we shall have that ple fore long under happier circumstanc

SIR. GEORGE LLOYD ON TOUR.

AHMEDNAGAR MUNICIPALITY ADDRESS.

CITY'S LOCAL NEEDS.

His Excellency the Governor who is now on a short tour to Ahmednagar and Sholapur is due at Ahmednagar this morning, and will be presented with addresses from the Ahmednagar City Municipality and the District Local Board.

The following is the text of the address of the Ahmednagar City Municipality:—

"We the Councillors of the Municipality of the City of Ahmednagar, beg to offer Your Excellency a loyal and hearty welcome to our ancient and historic city.

It is a matter for universal regret that the cessation of hostilities and the triumph of righteous principles for which our Empire has so nobly fought should have synchronised with the advent of famine and widespread distress on an unprecedented scale. We desire to express our respectful sympathy with Your Excellency that Your Excellency should have been confronted with such a serious situation at the very outset of Your Excellency's administration. We appreciate the solicitude that has prompted Your Excellency to undertake at considerable personal discomfort a tour over the famine-stricken areas in these days of oppressive heat and we hope that Your Excellency's personal visits and observation will enable Your Excellency's Government to take adequate measures for the relief of the present distress and also to devise means to minimise the intensity of such periodical visitations—so very chronic in our district.

We may be permitted to draw Your Excellency's attention to some of our local needs. Government have already sanctioned the Pimpalgaon water-supply scheme which is nearing completion. A Drainage Scheme for the city has already been prepared with great care, and as soon as the new water scheme is completed it will be imperatively necessary in the interest of public health to take up its execution. We have to provide suitable buildings for our primary schools. A scheme for better lighting is, also, under consideration. A Town Planning Scheme to provide for the growth of our city and for opening up congested and insanitary areas in the city is engaging our attention. A fairly well-equipped Lying-in-hospital is being planned to meet a badly-felt want.

COST OF WATER-WORKS.

We crave leave, however, to point out that the cost of our new water-works has been increased in actual execution and more than doubled the original estimate; and, in consequence, the Municipality will hardly be able to undertake any of the needed schemes of improvements without a liberal and substantial help from Your Excellency's Government. We feel confident that we will be found entitled to the same, as proper enquiries will show that our taxation is as high as it possibly could be raised.

In the matter of Town Planning we beg to point out that our town on account of its situation can only expand towards the north. We are apprehensive that the present proposed Military extensions will seriously retard its legitimate growth by appropriating the open sites in that direction. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the matter may receive sympathetic consideration at Your Excellency's hands.

In the new era of comprehensive reforms which Your Excellency will have the privilege of ushering in this Presidency, we are hopefully looking forward in the sphere of Local Self-Government for the fullest scope and opportunity for the realisation of our civic aspirations.

We beg to thank Your Excellency once more for Your Excellency's visit to our city. If it were not unkind during the present heat to wish for the presence of Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, it would have given us great pleasure to welcome Her Excellency to-day amongst us, but we hope to have that pleasure before long under happier circumstances."

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD'S ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address of the District Local Board:—

"We, the members of the Ahmednagar District Local Board, beg to offer Your Excellency a loyal and cordial welcome to our district.

Our district is one of the few on which Government have been pleased to confer the right of having a Non-Official President and the extended franchise of two-thirds elected members; and we confidently hope that, in the impending re-organization of Local Bodies, the Local Board administration will be placed on as wide a basis as possible with all the necessary powers as would make it a self-contained administrative unit, and we beg to assure Your Excellency that no endeavours will be spared on our part to justify the generous expansion of our responsibilities contemplated in the Reform Scheme.

We beg leave to point out that the problem of the administration of rural areas in the matter of education, sanitation, medical relief and other vital public needs naturally depend upon the finances of the Board, and we trust in the Re-organization Scheme adequate provision will be made for strengthening and placing the finances on sound economic basis. Experience has unmistakably shewn that finances are a decisive factor in all measures necessary for the alleviation of distress caused by calamity such as plague, famine, influenza and others.

Referring to the present famine through which we are passing, we venture to point out that the heavy mortality of cattle indi-

(Continued in Column 5.)

(a) To promote love and confidence between the King-Emperor and his subjects.

(b) To prevent the growing conflict between the landlords and the tenants and to establish friendly relations between them.

(c) To spread among the peasants knowledge of their political, social and industrial interests and privileges

(d) To impart to peasants such education as will be of use to them in their calling and contribute to their physical and mental well-being.

(e) To establish Panchayats to settle all disputes between the tenants.

(f) To get enacted such laws as will be beneficial to the tenants and modify or repeal the legislation which affects their interests injuriously.

(g) To protect the tenants from all legal and illegal tyrannies.

(h) To help the peasants in all legitimate manner possible

The Association has 450 branches situated in different parts of these Provinces and in several villages and Tahsils of the C. P. and the Punjab. The membership of the Association is now over 3,500 and there is a continuous extension of its sphere of operation. Besides taking part in many other activities, the Association submitted a memorandum embodying the claims of the tenants to the Secretary of State, and another to the Reform Committees. Again, the Association sent about a thousand delegates to the Delhi Congress.

It is now proposed to issue a weekly paper under the auspices of the Association There is no doubt that in view of the rapid progress in all directions all the world over and the administrative changes about to be introduced in the government of this country, it is a matter of supreme importance to convey the considered opinions and teachings of our distinguished leaders in politics, religion and science to the peasants, who form the great bulk of our population. This can obviously be done best by means of a weekly paper owned and conducted by the Association. We are grateful to all the vernacular papers and many Indian-edited English papers who have invariably offered us the hospitality of their columns. But as the field of our activity widens we do want a journal to link us with our members. With this end in view, it was proposed as early as the inception of the Association to issue a weekly to be called the 'Kisan' (peasant.) Want of funds has however up till now stood in the way. The Association has spent several thousand rupees in the discharge of its many duties. But all this amount was contributed by a few generous individuals. Of late, the regular expenditure of the Association has also gone pretty high, for it maintains a regular office and now seriously contemplate also to issue the proposed journal as soon as possible. It is estimated that Rs. 10,000 are urgently needed to carry out this work. We appeal to our generous-hearted countrymen to help us with money and send their donation to the Secretary, Unted Provinces Pesant's Association; No. 4, Bahadurganj, Allahabad, who will acknowledge receipt of the same.

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DIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

◆

RESENT EXCHANGE SITUATION.

ler the auspices of the Indian Econo- Society an interesting discussion on the ent Exchange Situation" was held in Servants of India Society on Satur- the 28th instant, at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Petit was in the chair. Mr. B. F. n, who initiated the discussion, said 'Gold Exchange Standard' was nothing heque currency utilized in the dis- e of international obligations. It was od standard and will be of advantage dia. After having explained the sys- in detail the lecturer turned to the nt situation and added that, raising rate of exchange was harmful to In- as it occasioned loss to the producer. remedy against the rise of the price ver, he proposed that either inconver- paper currency should be introduced or ilver in the rupee should be reduced. would lessen the demand of silver on part of India and silver prices would own.

incipal Anstey, who followed ecturer, said that if he remembered t, England was in constant alarm of rse exchange. The real evil was not er or lower rate of exchange but fluc- on in the rate of exchange, producers onsumers being hit according as prices or rose. On account of the rise in ange, the producers did not generally The prices anyhow got themselves sted.

of. V. G. Dalvi, who followed, criticised Madon's suggestion about reducing the tity of silver in the rupee, and ask- s to how he was going t[illegible]roduce the depreciated rupee. H[illegible] that Mr. on's suggestion of circ[illegible]g inconver- notes would aggravate [illegible]evil of high es. Besides he wanted [illegible]now if Mr. on meant to issue not[illegible]ithout the tation of reserves.

of. Tannan, who was t[illegible]ext speaker, that Mr. Madon's sugg[illegible]on made two s back that small notes [illegible]ld solve the ency trouble had not [illegible]en successful expressed his opinion [illegible]t the incon- ible paper currency wa[illegible]he worst evil should be avoided. [illegible] did not ac- Prof. Jevons's suggestion that the rate exchange should be raised [illegible] 2s. as it was a final solution.

r. Surajmal Lallubhai J[illegible]veri in giving experience told the audience that In- ns would never accept inconvertible es.

Mr. Kanny, who followed, said that issuing inconvertible notes without a reserve basis would be like what the Bolshevists were doing to-day in Russia. Fluctuation of the rate of exchange was the real trouble. Token money must be convertible into standard money. Actual possession of the precious metal in the country was necessary

Mr. Madon, replying, said that if his suggestions were accepted there would be no inflation, silver would go down and there would be less hoarding. He did not think Prof. Jevons's suggestion of taxing exports was wise, as it would lead to the loss of trade. He was unable to understand how gold standard would be introduced. Inflation of prices was owing to the increase in the demand for Indian articles. Mr. Madon could not give an acceptable scheme of introducing rupees with less silver, say 100 grains.

The Chairman remarked he was unable to understand why reserves that had been accumulated in London could not be utilized for mending the Exchange situation. It appeared to him that Government was, as it were, unwilling to ship gold to India. He was of opinion that export duties should be put in the case of articles regarding which India holds a monopolistic position. He feared that raising of exchange meant dumping of foreign goods in India. Introduction of the real gold standard was the only final solution of the exchange trouble.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

DONT'S FOR "DEMOBS,"

◆

Don't depend on the bureaucrats. They're busy keeping their own jobs.

Don't offer yourself as "capable of filling a position of trust." It means nothing—every position is one of trust.

Don't forget to make up your own mind about the job you want. Then go "all out" to get it. Trying for jobs will help to train you for business. Don't stop

Don't think the country is not grateful; it's only forgetful.

Don't forget your regimental association or the Appointments Board of your university; they are human organisations.

Don't look for large pay. Look for great opportunity.

Don't overlook the old saw about the merry heart. Grousing doesn't pay.

Don't rely on letters of introduction. Wait till you see how they work.

Don't despair. Realise your capacity and look for the helping hand where you can best help yourself.

Don't apply for highly paid jobs to be obtained by investing capital. They only last till *your* money is exhausted.

Don't give up answering advertisements for positions vacant as long as your stamps hold out—then *deliver* your applications.

Power to command men is a great asset. Don't forget you must have knowledge to use it.

Don't base your salary on your requirements but on your ability.

Always show the man to whom you apply the value of your services to him. Don't talk of the value of the job to you.

Don't discuss hours and holidays, but show eagerness to work.

Don't ignore the job you had before the war; it may be the best for you now.

Don't take a job in a Mond hotel—red tape may strangle you.—By Sir Herbert Morgan in "Daily Mail."

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WAR CRIMES.

◆

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE AND SUICIDE.

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal (Glasgow, Central, C. U.), replying in mail week, to Mr. L. Lyle (Stratford, C. U.), in the Commons who wished to know what steps had been taken to secure from the German authorities those camp commandants against whom inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war was alleged so that they might be formally placed on their trial and whether under the Peace Treaty or otherwise the Allies proposed to take any punitive action against the ex-Crown Prince of Germany, said:—The ex-Crown Prince and others mentioned in the question would, under the terms of the Treaty, be liable to trial in the same way as other enemy officials connected with the war.

Mr. L. Lyle.—Has the attention of the right hon. gentleman been drawn to a report, which has been issued by one of the largest Press agencies, in which it is stated that the ex-Crown Prince is reported to have said that if his extradition were demanded he would commit suicide, and, if so, would it not be in the interests of all concerned to demand his extradition? Mr. Bonar Law.—I do not think that is a case in which his Majesty's Government should take any action. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, L.).—May I ask whether the name of Admiral von Tirpitz is down on the list?

Mr. Bonar Law.—I did not mention any names and I think the House will readily understand that when a Committee has been examining evidence it would be a very unwise thing to mention names if there was any desire to punish the people concerned. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Lowther (Lonsdale, C. U.).—In view of the fact that the ex-Crown Prince has given that sacred pledge will the right hon. gentleman see that he has the fullest opportunity for trial? Brigadier-General Croft (Bournemouth, N. P.).—Are we to take it for granted that all those commandants who have been guilty of crimes against civilization can be recovered by the Allies when the time comes? Mr. Bonar Law.—It is of the terms of the treaty as mentioned in the summery that the German Government are to hand over the people who are demanded for trial by the Allies. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lyle.—Are we to understand that the British Government must wait until the allied commission has reported before we can demand that the people who have maltreated our prisoners are to be handed over to us, and is it not the fact that the longer we wait the more difficult it will be to get them?

Mr. Bonar Law.—If the hon. member will look at the summary I think he will see that each of the Allies is entitled to demand the persons against whom there is a charge of having committed atrocities in connexion with any one of the Allies. Mr. Bottomley (Hackney S. Ind.) having asked the leader of the House whether he could now give an undertaking that the House would have an opportunity of discussing question of indemnities before the peace treaty was signed, Mr. Bonar law said that he could add nothing to the reply which he gave to a similar question on Monday.

URGENT INDIA.

◆

Indian affairs were before Parliament writes the "Daily Herald," when Mr. Montagu presented the Budget, and thereby stated the first general debate on India that has taken place in the Commons for several years.

Labour and Radical members had come prepared to challenge the Rowlatt Bills and other follies of Executive repression, and to demand from the Government a plain statement of some kind as to the immediate future, particularly the fulfilment of the pledge in regard to responsible self-government.

From that pledge there is, of course, no escape. It was solemnly given in Parliament, and repeated in India. Reforms of a bold and drastic character are overdue, and they are being pressed for by all sections of the articulate Indian public.

It is nearly three years since Mr. Montagu himself condemned the bureaucratic administration of India as wooden, inefficient, and antediluvian. To day he and the Government of which he is a member must be prepared to meet the challenge.

The reactionaries, of course, are sounding the alarm, insisting upon the primary need of keeping order and stamping out, by means of Rowlatt Acts and otherwise, every kind of "seditious" activity. The answer cannot be in doubt. The very fact that after a century and a half of imperial rule, the bureaucracy is still trusting to an outworn machine, supplemented by coercion Acts, is the most damning of all evidences against the despotic system we have kept up. The system is doomed. Exalted officials at Simla now know it as well as Ministers in Whitehall. And if disaster is to be averted, Parliament in the present session must produce its scheme of reconstruction.

DIVISION OF TURKISH EMPIRE.

◆

The Political Correspondent of the *Times* wrote from Paris on May 18:—

The news of the Allied occupation of Smyrna has served as a peg to which the French Press has attached various pronouncements about the division of the Turkish Empire. The proposals at present under discussions appear to be the following:—

Greece, it is suggested, should receive Smyrna and a strip of the Aegean coast which is mainly inhabited by Greeks. A mandate for an Armenian State, which would include the vilayets of Adana and Mersina, and part of the vilayet of Trebizond, would be granted by the League of Nations to the United States. The section between Cilicia and Greek territory would form another State, with capital at Konia and port at Adalia. The mandate for this would be given to Italy. A Turkish State, under the protectorate of France, would be constituted in Northern Anatolia.

The crux of the whole problem is still Constantinople. A solution by which the Turkish Government would be expelled from Europe and the Sultan's dominion would be reduced to the vilayets of Brusa, Angora, Kostamuni, and part of Trebizond is strongly discountenanced by the Government of India. A counter-part to this scheme is the establishment of an international government at Constantinople, either, with or without Thrace attached to the capital but Mr. Montagu, the Aga Khan the Maharajah of Bikaner, and members of the Council of India who have been asked to give their views all express the opinion that the removal of the Sultan from Constantinople would have a deplorable effect in India.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

Disturbances in the Arabian Sea ceased to affect the coast stations showing that it has either failed or moved away to the West. The total rainfall again decreased except in Burma, but further rain has fallen in Gujarat. Rainfall has been general in lower Burma, the west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and local in upper Burma and Gujarat Provinces.

Few falls also occurred in Assam Bengal, west of the United Provinces, South Rajputana and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Kuaukpyu two inches;; Mergui three; Tavoy five; Moulmein thirteen;; Basseen one and a half; Mymensingh one; Roorkee a quarter; Deesa, Surat three quarters; Ahmedabad a half; Karwar, Malegaon two; Ahmednagar one; Mercara one and a half, Mangalore and Calicut two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.							LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill	
	Ju'e		h	m	ft	in	Ju'e		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	30	m	0	35	27	7	30	m	6	35	14	11
	July		1	18a	29	11	July		7	33a	17	2
Tues.	1	m	1	22	27	4	1	m	7	17	15	9
			1	57a	29	4			8	15a	17	4
Wed.	2	m	2	9	26	9	2	m	7	57	16	10
			2	35a	28	5			8	57a	17	7
Thur.	3	m	2	56	26	1	3	m	8	37	18	1
			3	12a	27	6			9	40	18	0
Fri.	4	m	3	45	25	4	4	m	9	18	19	3
			3	48a	26	6			10	25a	18	4
Sat.	5	m	4	40	24	8	5	m	10	2	20	4
			4	26a	25	7			11	14a	18	7
Sun.	6	m	5	44	24	3	6	m	11	0	21	2
			5	9a	24	11						

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 30 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 5m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
July 1 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 5m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 2 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 5m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 3 (Thursday)	„	6h. 6m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 4 (Friday)	„	6h. 6m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 5 (Saturday)	„	6h. 6m.	„	7h. 20m.
„ 6 (Sunday)	„	6h. 7m.	„	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	35-0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m.	a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 29th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.682 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 „
Dew Point	77.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.867 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 „
Minimum do.	79.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind	198 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.25 Inch.
Total fall during month	16.[illegible] „
Do. do. year	16.[illegible] „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 29th.	0.10 „

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.27in. of rain during a thunderstorm and moderate cloud is present here; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging from 11 deg. to 15 deg. in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is also generally above the average, the excess being greatest in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual. Temperature is considerably above normal throughout the 24 hours, the excess in the maximum averaging 14 deg. and that in the minimum 10 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in upper Sind and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal except in lower Sind, the excess being considerable in north Rajputana; it rose to 118.5 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.40in. of rain and Indore 0.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has decreased in the north of the division, but is still in excess at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore reports 0.16in., Khandwa 0.24in., Akola 1.16in., Amraoti 0.19in., Nagpur 0.68in. and Chanda 1.04in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the northwestern districts. Day temperature is generally above normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.43in., Ratnagiri 1.27in., Mormugao 2.02in. and Karwar 2.36in. Skies are overcast generally. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.63in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—With the disappearance of the unsettled conditions off the Bombay coast, the monsoon has strengthened here and rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the southwest of the Central Provinces, and local in Malabar, Mysore, north Hyderabad, the north of the Central Provinces, Central India West, the north Punjab and inland in Kathiawar. Temperature continues very high to the north of latitude 24 deg. N. and the maximum rose to 118.5 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday. The sea is moderate or rough from Colombo to Ratnagiri.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north of the Peninsula and possibly in Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th June, 1919.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect the coast stations showing that it has either filled up or moved away to the west. Total rainfall has again decreased except in Burma, but further rain has fallen in Guarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, the west coast of the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, south Rajputana and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Reports are:—Victoria Point, Kyaukpyu two inches; Mergui three; Tavoy five; Moulmein thirteen; Bassein one and a half, Bhamo, Sibsagar one and a half; Dibrugarh two, Darjiling one and a half; Mymensingh one; Roorkee a quarter; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 30th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	9[illegible].5	82.9	90	..	[illegible]	—0.07
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	88.3	52	..	0	—0.64
Rawalpindi	112.8	81.0	37	0 27	0.38	—0.67
Lahore	114.8	87.4	35	..	0	—1.75
Hissar	116.0	89.4	35	..	0.12	—1.64
Ambala	112.6	91.8	56	..	0.01	—3.84
Delhi	110.2	93 6	30	..	0	—3.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.3	94.5	38	..	0.74	—1.67
Mainpuri	112.0	91.4	49	..	0.19	—2.49
Jhansi	110.8	96.8	45	..	1.31	—3.17
Cawnpore	110 8	90.5	49	..	0.29	—2.71
Allahabad	110.2	91.4	51	..	1.37	—3.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.5	85.8	67	..	0	—0.20
Karachi	89.2	82.9	80	..	0	—0.97
Ajmer	106.[illegible]	86.3	51	..	0.24	—2.00
Jaipur	111.5	88.4	44	..	1.08	—1.12
Kotah	108.8	88.6	54	..	1.70	—0.84
Mount Abu	81.6	67.4	85	..	1.56	—3.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	81.7	74	..	0.20	—1.64
Dwarka	90 0	82.7	80	..	0.04	—2.44
Veraval	87.3	82.8	83	..	0.61	—3.66
Rajkot	98 9	79.6	82	1 40	1.76	—2.61
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	79.8	75	..	2.52	—2.04
Surat	90.3	81.1	79	..	3.12	—5.39
Ahmedabad	95.2	81.9	83	..	2.77	—1.83
Deesa	90 0	81 5	70	..	1.64	—0.44
Neemuch	106.2	78.6	75	..	1.51	—2.47
Indore	91.1	72.[illegible]	89	0.62	10.7[illegible]	+5.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.7	78.9	74	0 16	5.93	—1.57
Saugor	99 8	78.0	71	..	[illegible].58	—4.06
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	97.1	77.2	9[illegible]	0.24	7.99	+2.72
Akola	97.4	76.5	85	1.16	9 64	+4.37
Amraoti	95.4	74.3	93	0.19	6.88	+0.33
Nagpur	95.6	75.3	91	0.68	15.21	+6 43
Chanda	94.5	72.0	65	1.04	15.10	+7.78
Raipur	94.1	75.8	86	..	28.34	+15.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.9	87	0.43	16 31	—2.47
Ratnagiri	85 3	75.3	88	1.27	28 10	—0.87
Marmugao	81.8	..	98	2.02	28.44	—1.69
Karwar	80 6	75.0	96	2.36	27.16	—16.45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.6	75.8	84	..	5.92	+1.36
Ahmednagar	88 4	72.8	85	..	6.34	+1.21
Poona	8[illegible].0	73.3	85	..	2.[illegible]8	—2.43
Sholapur	89.9	72.2	76	..	10.63	+5.86
Bijapur	88.7	71.1	9[illegible]	..	4.42	+1.23
Belgaum	77.8	69.7	92	0.07	8.77	+0.53
Aurangabad	92.8	74.3	80	..	3.51	—2.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.0	72 2	80	1.63	6.99	+0.69
Hyderabad	89 6	73 5	78	0 63	[illegible].64	+4.[illegible]0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.1	75.1	89	0.0[illegible]	20.01	—16.4[illegible]
Calicut	80.[illegible]	73 5	95	0.77	2[illegible].32	—9.73
Cochin	83.7	73.[illegible]	89	0.[illegible]7	2[illegible] 65	—5.75
Colombo	85.5	75.8	8[illegible]	0.25	3.[illegible]6	—4.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.8	79.7	64	..	3.97	—0.47
Bellary	93.8	75.7	64	..	1.66	—0.3[illegible]
Cuddapah	9[illegible].8	80.6	[illegible]8	..	3.[illegible]	+0.57
Madras	101.9	82.9	55	..	2 39	+0.62
Bangalore	8[illegible].3	66.8	86	0.10	3.08	+0.14
Coimbatore	88.6	72.2	60	..	1.43	—0.2[illegible]
Trichinopoly	99.7	79.7	61	..	1.12	—0.84
Negapatam	9[illegible].9	81.3	70	..	8.18	+1.90

The mortality from plague in India is showing a steady decline and during the week ending 14th June there were only 274 deaths against 359 seizures. Of these, 113 deaths were in Bombay, 3 in Bengal, 8 in the United Provinces, 88 in the Punjab, 23 in Burma and 34 in Mysore State.

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PAID CAPITAL ......
RESERVED FUND ......
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January to J and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on
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able rates.
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITH
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.